Petition for Power.

nis, it is ordered that publication be made Weberngton Journal for such defendants as live beof the State, to appear at the next term of pared, answer or demur, or judgment will be

SAM'L B. BUNTING, Clark.

pa of for a storier time.

N EXPLOITN ED Male and emale Teacher, to take arge or a School in Smith ville, Brurswick cousty. it', rwain, or the subscriber, near haithville.

> LAW OFFICE Start (). on the corner between Market and ed structs, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

W. WILLAND'S SCHOOL. datus y let 1 14 Tutton, from \$1 to \$2 per week ten works, \$15 per week. Lights, towels, &c., s. h. shed Location, Duplin Co., N. C., three Mount Chre, W. & W. R. R. One-half of the Yankee Atrochiles in North Carolina_Their Cwn

D C B F. ARRIVETTIN. servine as terrerly occupied by Drs. 17-tf C.:

FFH. Ist 1861 _NOTICE. To the Editor of the New York Dudy News:

The policy of General Nagles, during his bemy items to the Enrolling officer, and request to be my items. I was reached a ew more good men.

JAS. D. CUMNINGS Cart Lt. Battery Co., C. 13th. Pat'a'i m.

PARTE OF NORTH CAROLINA. the er Courty Court, December Term, 1863.

at law Petition for Dewer.

appear at the next term of this Court, Court Rouse in the town of Wilmington. good alorday of March acxt, and plead, answer

FAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

W.L.MINGTON, N. C., JAN. 21, 1864.

What We May Expect.

We call attention to the following communication,

Be of Butler's Reign in Eastern North Carolina.

11 AMILION, N. C., Jan'y 18th, 1864. non : Beast Butler's reign in Eastern North Carolina every day approximates nearer what it was In Louisiana. To morrow is the time for all to take the children. to to prison. Hundreds of the most disloyal ady taken it, and in many instances volunteerno doubt, by the seven hundred dollars boun-

The shakion of the people of Eastern Carolina and in is really Leart rending. Men of all ages and Near the town of Plymouth they have ter the people to go and take the oath .have satisfied a huge chain across the road where all have to go and swear to support Abe in his singer programations, or go to prison. After they take | den county, N. C., he interposed his certificate of loyregular from a are re culisting for three years, and going Long in feely days furlough, in consequence of which the carrier be L at this place and Washington has

order to feed his troops, on account of a searcity of sen ag the Yunkees and the continually inand so her pound in New York, within an incredibly his negroes in a skirmish, and for this he outraged all to have been captured, together with fifty of his men, at tion will be made as a warning to others of the same s.m. ne will cause everything to go up still higher. Buther claims to have restored justice to the citizens About ten ball and Miss Emma Blunt, a young lady Washington county, was found dead near the picket of seventy odd years of age, who, I feel cerand. A post mortem examination showed that she hally tend and then knocked in the head with Sas, icica pointed to one Moore, a free negro, raised his had in aid of this unholy war. He, also, is held as a bestage. 1 am ready to exclaim with Madam for - hat he brought home a bloody axe, and Jid it Rolard. Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been no der the fodder. The print of an axe was found in committed in thy name? You will ask me who is General Wild: I above, the road exactly corresponding to the bloody axe. On God knows! Whence or where he came, or what his being examined he prevariented exceedingly, and told lineage, the future must disclose. His history is faintly several address tales. The one, however, that seemed written here in atrocities that make the blood run most probable to Butler's Judge (?) was, that he saw cold. Whatever else he purposes is not for me to say several rebel seldiers armed with axes; that one of them You will inquire further, does General Butler give his line 520 to tell bim where Emma Blunt was. The was some to kill ber. You may naturally ask, what was done with the negro? He was told that it

woman. How long will Heaven's thunders sleep?

At the Theatre to-night Mr. FRANK M. BATES will have a besefit, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time, the great dramm of the "Man with the Iroa Mask," at the whole strength of the company will be produced-Mr. Barks taking the character of Gaston. Give

SERIOUS ILLINESS OF VICE PRESIDENT

STEPRESS. We are pained to announce, says the Richmond En-

of his friends.

Wilmington Ionrnal.

VOL. 20. > CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1864. \ NO. 18:

doubt, have started to this city yesterday morning, but him weep. He is sler der in person, his bands are straight will (scape: No man or woman or child will escape. for this untimely attack. Should be recover, as we and long, and his arms are beautiful. Grave and solumn One universal ruin awaits us all-not one thing green trust be will, it is altogether probable he will be una- in his discourse, his language is simple and quiet In sufficient to feed a grass)-opper will be left. The Fede-Used Aderstein.

Toppesting to the Court, that some of the defendants ble to visit Richmond during this winter.

For the Journal.

The Bible for Our Seldiers. MESSERS. FDITOES: Whilst we should rejoice that so much is being done for the temporal wants of our seidlers, we should not be unwindful of their spiritual wants. They are needing the holy scriptures to comfort them amid their trials, and it is to a generous christian public that we are looking for aid to supply them. This is an important work and should commend itself to every one. No time should be lost in a work like this. Many is needed now. Let every one help. All can be doing something.
As I expect to remain in Wilmington for a few days for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Bible Society of the Confederate States to the attention of the citizens.

of other places in the Confederacy visited by me, Most truly yours, Rev. E. A. POLLER, General Agent Bible Society C. S. Wilmington, N. O., Jan., 1864.

We publish below, from the New York Daily News, NURGEON DENTIST.
OFFI D ROOVS, over L. B. Haggins' an account of General Wild's late raid through the counties of Currituck, Camdon and Pasquetank, N

NORFOLK. Dec. 28, 1863.

The policy of General Naglee, during his brief military rule over the citizens of Norfolk and vicinity, was marked by so many courtesies and kind acts, that it was apparent to the most casual observer, had he remained to have controlled this department six months mild, beneficent sway, long since have earnestly argrateful results of the law of kindness were everywhere troops at Purlington is without foundation. made manifest. Order sprang out of chaos. No man appealed to him in vain who had grievances to be redressed. Persons and property were held inviolate, except for pressing military purposes; and justice was plated change, because he was fast insinuating himself nto the good graces of our people; making them feel that the Government, of which he was the honored reof parental kindness.

But Mr. Lincoln, or his advisers, grown druck with power, spirited away to s good man, to make room for another, and now what is our condition? I speak it in ing of the next Corgress. another, and now what is our condition; I speak it as Union men from the Benate, Mr. Semmes, from the Military Committee, ever, the angel of death shood before them, and within soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day that men sendom those of the great event of death until some sendom those of the great event of the great gioning of that terrible vengeance which he purposes to ty on land and sea, and offering compensation for the same call down upon the heads of defenceless women and

> In the county of Pasquotank, N. C., forty miles from Norfolk, he tung Daniel Bright at his own house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerrilla company. He seized more than duties. one hundred thousand dollars' worth of personal property in the adjoining counties; stripped the farmers of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a

Many of these people, to my knowledge, were loyal. and had been so for months; suffering for this loyalty hundred and fifty Yankees at Big Spring, near Lazewell, persecution from their own people. They had certificates of protection from the former commandants of lientenants and sixty four privates, sixty or seventy horses, this post, and no man questioned their good faith .-- | fifty stand of arms, six wagous, and one ambulance. When he took the property of Mr. Morrisetts, of Camg are allowed to go into town and barter alty; General Wild paused for a moment, took the property, however, promising to return it when he reached Norfolk. The old man followed him to this city, and again pressed to his attention his promise and the shield of a government manifesto, but in vain .the gentleman flatly told him this property belonged to his negroes, and his loyalty did not protect him. saw the tear gush from the old man's eye as he turned

away, muttering in the anguish of his broken heart, 'I am a ruined man ; ny children are beggars." Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse defenceless ladies, to strip them of their jewelry and clothing, and offer them indignities which would offend delicacy so on having recently gone up to fifty to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of that place. high character, permitted a brutal negro soldiery to tie them hand and foot, (as I believe and am credibly into:med.) and kept them in this condition for two days th Care in and Virginia, who have come under and nights; brought them to Norfolk and now keeps them confined in a close room. These he holds as hose tages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, an old man tain, never took any part in this war, set fire to his dwelling and outhouses, of immense value, and burning them to the ground; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The at the place. He was arrested and the premi- old man, bowed by the weight of many years, infirm in and and an axe with the eye bloody was in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy covered with some locse fedder. It was subse- fate, declaring, before God and man, he never had

countenance to these acts of inhumanity? I answer, in all candor, I believe not. I saw a letter from General Butler directing General Wild to make no arrests without specific charges; the prisoners to be sent immediately to General Getty for investigation; to seize no property unless under military necessity. Notwithstanding, however, these express orders, the property of tyrathy and oppression, and a gun placed in his has not been returned—the prisoners are still in jail The truth is, each superior officer, including the Pro hands with which, in all probability, to murder another vos Marshal, seems to be independent in his sphere of action, and each, General Barnes excepted, assumes to play the petty tyrant, and lords it, unchecked, on a de-

Our only none, now, is in Governor Pierpont. H has been sent for to stay the band of rapine and violence. Can he do it? We shall see. In the meantime, unless I am crushed beneath the despot's tread, you shall hear from your correspondent again.

A PAGAN LEGEND OF CHRIST.—Publis Lontulus assumed by some to have been pro-consul of Judea prior to Herod, is reported to have seen the Saviour, and to wounded more than once, and my family driven from severely, if not far ally, wounded; of the latter, one is Lt. have written the following letter to the Roman Senate: "At this time appeared a man who is still living, and in Georgia to get shelter and something to eat. My Turner, recently commanded the United States war er dowed with power. His name is Jesus Christ. pay is — a month, and little sympathy is shown my vessel fronsides, at Charleston. to the Vice Fresident, yesterday received a telegram His disciples call him the son of God; others regard suffering wife and children. They are charged three bim as a powerful prophet. He raises the dead to life, prices for what scanty accommodation they get, and too, who resides near Leesburg, in this county. Many from Angusta, announcing the sudden and serious ill- and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not and heals the sick of every description of infirmity.— often are not an every description of infirmity. ness of Mr. Stephens, at his home at Crawfordville, This man is of lofty stature and well proportioned; his Lincoln's despotism as to endure such treatment." Georgia. He was attacked on Sunday morning, and countenance severe and virtuous, so that he inspires be-Sent on that day to Augusta for a physician. This at-

He was prevented from coming to Richmond at the portions, after the manner of the Nazarenes; his fore- the aimy of invasion will come down upon us formida- able practices in that sink of iniquity. The New York beginning of the session of Congress, by the serious head is clear and without wrinkle; his face free from ble in nun bers and ferocicus in its purposes of plunder illness of his brother, Hon. Linton Stephens, at Milledgeville; then by his own feeble health and the great His beard is abundant—the same color as the hair, and your State? Where is the wisdom of hoarding up severity of the weather. When again ready to start forked. His eyes are bine and very brilliant. In respreyisions and endangering your whole estate? for Richmond, his brother was a second time very se proving or censuring, he is awe inspiring; in exhorting warned in time, if Georgia be overrun you and your verely attacked, which delayed his coming over a week.

He was a third time ready to leave, and would, no

TELEGRAPHIC

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. TREASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THREE YEARS' MEN RE-ENLISTING.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan'y 20th, 1 64. Many of the three years' volunteers, whose term of ser-I wou'd earnestly request thise persons whom I may not chance to meet, to address me, enclosing money or checks, to the care of Win. R. Utley, Faq.

Hopfing that the citizens of Winington may a mulate the liberally of other cities and towns in North Carolina, and never to lay down their arms until their hom sare rescued from the enemy, and the Confederacy permanently established among the rations of the earth.

At auction to day Confederate eight per cents., lorg dates, brought 118 to 1194 and interest; bonds of the 15. mont in favor of their scheme, nothing less than that 000,000 loan, coupons, 175; registered 161. Cotton loan State Conventions might, "should they see proper, ad-

FROM PASCAGOULA, MISS.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., Jan 2), 1864. The enemy's reveille, also repeated discharges of mask at ry on the west end of Horn Island, were distinctly heard

On the 18th, a fore-and-aft schooner, suppresed 'to be a On the 18th, a fore-and-aft schooner, suppresed 'to be a blockade runner, was seen heating up the Sound from the the conspiracy some triends of the country's cause. And to anchor under the lee of Round Island, when a garba breath that it says, "the time has come when North longer, four-fifths of our population would, under h s boarded her and took her in too, steering westward Sev Carolina should take steps in her sovereign capacity, eral discharges of heavy ordnance, in a southwesterly di to check the usurpations of the Confederate Government rayed themselves on the side of his government. The rection, were also heard. It is rumored that the landing of and pave the way to peace." Let no one be guiled.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20, 1864. In the House this morning the Senate bill to fix the time administered with an even hand to the loyal and dis- for the meeting of the next Congress came op and elicited day at the precinct meeting in that county, with a some of the determination are non-residents.

Some of the determination are non-residents, and allowed the country of the determination are non-residents.

Some of the determination are non-residents, by all alike, according to their respective deserts.

The considerable debate and was sharply contested at every few generally unimportant alterations.—Observer. most humble, without being kept waiting at the door step. The amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike by official menials, had a ready audience; and the ma- out May and insert April, was adopted year 42, mays 40. obituary notices, to-day, will be found the remarkable chinery of Government moved on, as by clock work. The bill was then put on its passage and agreed to year announcement of the burial of a husband and whie-Indice), such was the ascendency acquired over the 53, nays 25. Before perfecting its title a motion was made two esteemed citizens, who were refugees from their people, that upon his removal many hot-headed seces to reconsider, on which a debate ensued. One very earnest home in New Orleans. Mr. Fogo was formerly a promsionists declared they were delighted at the contem- speech was made against the passage of the bill. Before inent merchant of that city, and held various offices of taking the vote on the motion to reconsider, a motion was trust and honor. His reputation had preceded him, and made to go into secret session and adopted—yeas 30, nays, on his arrival in South Carolina he was welcomed by 34. So that the matter is not quite yet disposed of in the friends who had long known how to appreciate his value presentative, still cherished for her erring sons a feeling House. The debate on this subject made it apparent that and to esteem his character in every relation of life. some who are considered the warmest friends of the ad- They now revere his memory. Both husband and wife power, spirited away this good man, to make room for ministration, are opposed to the bill or to the early meet-

believe, if he had the power, would deal kindly and gent- debt of the Confederate States on the first Jasuary, 1864, y with us, reports only to General Butler. He has specifying the amount of funded debt, call certificates, invisited the surrounding country with fire and sword, terest bearing notes, and notes below the denomination of literally so, and far beyond the Federal lines devastated five dollars-adopted. Bills were introduced to organize whole provinces, and threatens that this is only the be- bodies of men to capture and destroy the enemy's proper and to create the office of ensign in the army. Both were referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopt Collector of the War Tax for Louisiana was appointed, and when and in what part of the State he entered upon his

FROM GENERAL LONGSTREET.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20th, 1864.

An official dispatch from General Lonstreet reports that Major G. W. Day, with one hundred men, attacked one on the 19th, and killed and wounded six, captured three

FROM TENNESSEE.

I ESSELLVILLE, Jan. 29th. 1864. Major Day, of Encker's Legion, attacked a force of the list. enemy one hundred and fifty strong, at Big | pring, near Tazewell, yesterday, with one hundred men, killing and wounding six, capturing three lieutenants and sixty-four men, seventy horses, six wagons, teams and ambulances. and fifty stated of arms.

It is reported on good authority that the enemy have crossed the river at Strawberry Plains. Our cavalry is still pursuing them.

A large amount of leather, flour and iron taken by Brigadier General Vance, who had undertaden an expedi- been determined upon. It is supposed, however, a se tion to Sevierville, from North Carolina, is reported here vere example of the great military sin of insubordina

COTTON BURNED.

Columbia, S. C., Jan'y 20th, 1864. There was an immense conflagration of Cotton on the lots near the Charleston depot yesterday. Nearly 3,000 bales the early dawn this morning, baptized in blood. were burnt. The government lost soo. The whole loss is cisely at half past four o'clock this morning, Mosby's estimated at two millions of dollars. Supposed to have

FROM CHARLESTON.

The enemy continues to bombard the city. One hundred | remided by mounted and dismounted cavalry, and a and thirty four shells have been fired from last report up | shound for instant and unconditional surrender made. to 51 o'clock this evening. The number of yessels justed | 1 his demand was answered by a shout of defianceis about the same as usual, including the Ironaides and four from our boys, as they rushed from their tents, half monitors. Nothing else new.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer. Telegraph. It is a correct view of the sentiments of our

main in the service as long as the invader shall remain on for the purpose of making fortunes, shall share the dangers of the battle field and the hardships of a soldier's life, now ed with riches, shall not suffer their families to starve. but

hey owe to our defenders. Mr. Epiron: When recently with the Army of Tennessee, such remarks as these tell from the lips of offi. Lwing pass found upon his person : cers and men, viz : " Whilst we are enduring hardships and exposing our lives, men of property are sending substitutes to this army, most of whom desert and have us to be overrun and murdered by superior numbers.' " Our wives write us that corncibs and smokehous s

are locked up, and planters say they have nothing to sell, when, at the same time, they are boarding up provisions until speculators come along to give high prices."

their home and stripped of everything, are struggling Wm. Turner, of Baltimore. He says his uncle, Capt-

sent on that day to Augusta for a physician. This atfack, with the known state of his health during the
water, has created serious apprehensions in the
water, has created serious apprehensions in the

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to the doctor of whin the tries in

the case appear

to the bedofted and dis
the Go shoulders the hair flows down the back divided into two awake to your danger before it is too late. Next spring a deeper dye to the unmitigated will

noble and gracious. The nose and mouth are faultless. worth to you, it realized, should that army over: un

appearance he is the most beautiful of the children of ra's will garrison the cities and villages, and raid the men." small tarm will alike be scourged. Neither can anything be hid from the invaders-their soldiery fight for plunder as well as your subjugation, and they will starch differently for their reward. Such has been the case wherever they have gained a foothold, and they avow the intention to be more severe as they come South. On the mountains of Upper Georgia they found money secreted in hollow trees, and gold that had been bid by its owner, at the dead bour of midnight, without the knowledge of a human being. What I write, I have seen and felt. You will not believe me now. Persist in your course, and you will both believe and suffer it all next summer. Awake, then, from your sleep of death. Strengthen and feed the army and soldiers'

families as your only hope of salvation. JAMES A. NISBET. GILTING THE PILL - The New Hartford Conventionists who are at work now in this State, endeavoring to get up a treasonable assemblage such as that which made their prototypes of New England politically infamous, have brought forward an unexpected arguvice or succion the exercise of questionable powers or doubtful expedients on the part of the Confederate Government," such as the conscription of those who furnished substitutes, the violation of the contracts stated on the face of the treasury notes, and the suspenhere this morning. Two gunboats are right off Petit Bono's a pretence of conferring additional power upon the Consion of the habeas corpus. Such is one of the pretances federate Government by sanctioning the exercise of diseastward, but owing to the violence of the wind she came this presence is sanctioned by the Standard in the same The object is not to strengthen but to destroy the Con-

federate Government. By the way, the county meeting in Johnston came off on the 7th, and adopted Dr. Leach's preamble and resolutions, which had been put forth on the previous

DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE .- Among our were confined to their rooms for several weeks-neither apparently in a dangerous cordition. Suddenly, howly a few months ago perfected on earth was transferred to Heaven. Neither knew of the decease of the other. Columbia South Carclinian.

From the Petersburg Register. The Senate Bell for Limiting the Terms of cabinet Officers,

It is proposed that Cabinet officers shell "go out" at the end of "two years." In other words, it is proposed ed that the President inform the Senate what time the Chief | that when Cabinet officers learn their business—are perfectly au fait as to what they have to do-are in perfect harmony with the Executive, they must leave heir posts, and a new set, dependent on the will of the Senate, te installed at the end of every two years! Who can estimate the evils arising from such legislation as A more decided invasion of the letter and spirit of the

Constitution cannot be conceived. The Senate would have a power never delegated to it by the Constitution, and the Executive would be shorn of a power designated by the Constitution to be entrusted to it. It the Conf. derate Congress distrusts President Davis; if it has lost confidence in him and his advisers, in the name of all that is frank and manly, let it, by joint resolution, say so, and give the reasons for the opinion. The

United States Items. There have been numerous denials and " corrections' concerning the alleged mutiny of Lincoln's negro soldiers in Fort Jackson below New Orleans. The following throws some light upon the matter:

The trial of the chief mutineers in the Fort Jackson negro uprising, published some time since in the Her ald, is now going on, Major Maloney, 1st U. S. Infantry, presiding over the court. Nothing definite has yet color, to the effect that muting is not the proper redress for grievances, whatever may be their enormity. MOSBY'S LATE FIGHT.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American] Our new camp on Londoun Heights was, just before rebel battalion, himself in person at their head, avoiding our pickets on the road. crossed the fields and dash ed into our camp with a fiend like yell. They poured a voiley of bullets into the tents where our officers and men lay sleeping, wounding many at the first fire .-CHARLESTON, Jan. 20th, 1864. Many of the tents of officers and men were soon sur naked, in the midst of their assailants, and with their trusty carbines and revolvers drove back the astonished rebels, who had promised themselves such an easy vic-We copy the following communication from the Macon lory over the "skeping Yankees." The rebels railed, and so did our men, as best they could, and a "rough soldiers in the Army of Tennessee. They are willing to re- and tumble " fight of fifteen minutes ensued, when Mosby sung out, " Retreat, boys; they are too many will assist them, not in the spirit of charity, but as a duty | If fr on the field. Capt. Wm. R. Smith was left dead, Gen. Trimble's rebel staff, as will appear from the tol-

CULPEPER C. H., July 27, 1863. Guards and pickets will pass Lt. Colson, Major Gen. Trimble's staff, in and out at pleasure. Gen. R. E. Lee. "By order of

"D. B. Bidgford, commd'g, Major and provest Marshall, Army Northern Virginia." fenne; written in percil, "For brother Willie, from Flore: ce."

Toree pris mers are also in our hands, two of them The name of the other wounded rebel so'd er is Pax

this place and Hillsborough. They are having a disgraceful expose in the New

Express says that the news from Nussau states that five or six vessels had just arrived there with cargoes from New York, with a view of running the blockade The cargoes must have been purchased in New York by somebody, they must have been entered at the custom house there, and vessels must have bad clearance papers from the same institution. That institution hould be overhauled and the leak stopped forthwith.

Philadelphia Inquirer. In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Carlisle, (opp.,) of Va. offered resolutions setting forth that this is a compact of States, and that each State for itself adopted the constitution of the United States as it did its own constitution; that in the operation of its powers it is federal and not national, and in its extent it is national not any military commander, in any State, to impose obligations interfering with State laws; that the Govern ment was for the protection of minorities, and there was no such power as the wer power known to the Government of the United States outside of the constitution; that it is the duty of the people to put the rebellion down, and the whole power of the Government should be used, not against the States as such, but against the armies of the rebels, &c.

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed. TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE COLD .- The sudden and unprecedented cold snap of Thursday, night and yesterday was mest disastrons in its effects upon all who were exposed to its power. We learn that at Camp Morton one guard was 'rezen to death, and seven more so barly njured by the frost thas it is feared they will be disabled for life. At camp Carrington the soldiers suffered terribly. The guard was dismounted, and the fires had to be kept up all night to keep from freezing. As it was many had their ears, noses and feet frosted. At the colored camp many of the men were injured, some with frezen ears and nesses, which actually burst open wite the cold. We heard of a great many injuries to persons who were in the open air. Some had their ears frozen in going a few squares, and we as we a brokense.

The Major General commanding deplores the necessity of thus ordering the death of three soldiers of the Contederates. But they then selves forced this necessity on him, and their block is upon their own heads. For better for them had they died on the buttle field, leaving honorafrozen in going a few squares, and we saw a brakeman frozen in going a few equares, and we saw a brakeman ble names behind them, and evabling their corrades and on the cars with his nose frozen white as the snow.—
kindred to speak of them proudly as heroes who sacrificed We fear this is not the end of these disasters. Last themselves for their country. Instead of this, what a terpight was as cold as the one preceding, and it seems rible fate is thems! to perish by the hands f the provest night was as cold as the one preceding, and it seems

to continue the Exchange of Prisoners. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Fortress Monroe, December 29th, is very indignant at the action of the Confederate Government in refusing to continue the exchange of prisoners in accordance with the wishes of the Yankee Government. The correspondent says:

I have conversed with Gen. Butler on these matters. He tells me that the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, Mr. Ould, insists that unless the United States give up all claims which they have made in behalf of their own soldiers who are prisoners of war, consent to sacrifice the colored soldiers, pass over their officers for punishment under a special law made for their punishment by the rebel Congress, and employ another Commissioner of Exchange to represent the United States, no exchange can be effected. This, you see, is pretty much as I have stated it on the authority of other sources .-The General thinks that there is but one way to meet this new state of things, and that is by the sternest re-

He sneered at the threat held out in Jefferson Davis' proclamation against himself and his officers, and declared that if a hair on the head of one of his officers or vation -a state of things which all writers on the usabut interprets in all this nothing more than the com- the shore. mon feeling of the whole army.

It is evident that he thinks the time auspicious for an appeal to the nation; for, as he reasons, the country having now exhausted negotiations, conciliation and offers of pardon, it is time to call upon the loyal North for volunteers to relieve the national prisoners confined at Richmond; "and there can be," he added, sir, no occasion for bounty or other inducements to country has a right to know these ressons, if they ex- fill up our armies." "Why," he remarked, "the rebels could have done no better thing to unite the streams in t flow forever; of the stars among whose North, to revive anew the spirit evoked throughout the fields of azure, my raised spirit hath walked in glorynation to the point at which it stood upon the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter."-And I believe all this to be true; and further, that no n an, loyal or disloyal, would dare to raise his voice in opposition to such an appeal for succor for the national

> THE POUND STERLING .- The Journal of Commerce thus answers an inquiry often made:

A correspondent asks for an explanation of "bow many cents" are represented by a certain sterling quotation. He can always ascertain by multiplying the quotation by \$3.44 4, which is the nominal par. If the quotation for stering is 100 per cent., then four dollars, the four cents and four miles could the bound; and the steward's panery, forced the doors, and made asuddou, impromptu feast of his daintie; boiled mains, lobsters, sating and rounds of correct beet forming the staples, with the steward whose loss by preserved times for a dessirer. The steward whose loss by 160X\$4.44 4, is \$7:11 (with a small fraction)—that is, beyond bounds, especially when the of the raiders offered forty-four cents and four milis equal the pound; and 160 per cent. equals seven dollars and eleven cen's to the pound sterling. Various attempts have been made to conform the quotations for sterling to the simple rule of so many cents to the pound, but they have hither to been unsufficestal. No other exchange quotation is so intricate. In French exchange quotation is three transca and fifty centimes (l. e., three fand a half frence) are sewhoned to the dollar, and all the other of truce efficer as the Point, was told of the outrage by the france) are reckoned to the dollar, and all the other quotations give so many cents to the rix dollar, guilder, or leading money piece of the country which is named in the reckoning. Exchange on London or other British ports (called steeling exchange) is the only exceptich to this convenient rule. An inveterate habit is the only obstacle to a change, which should always quote the pound sterling at \$4 80, \$5 00, \$6 50, \$7 12, or whatever its value might be at the selling rate.

I cannot find words with which to thank the liberal for us!" And the discomfited Major and his midnight and patriotic residing here, who have established a our son, out in return for their services they ask that these men who have furnished substitutes and remained at home for the purcose of making fortunes, shall share the dangers.

| Assuming made a precipitate flight in the direction of the Confederacy's grateful remembrance. Solution of the purcose of making fortunes, shall share the dangers. perate vindictive: ess, which was only equalled by the tions by me in this city. Lincoln calls for a million men; coolness and undaunted valor of our gale at boys, who | what it be gets them? X rxes, the Persian typant, had that cur country stands in need of their services. They fought, I will venture to say, as scarcely ever men fought five millions of souls with him. He came down upalso justly demand that the people at home who are bless before, partially surprised, as indeed they were. I wo on the gallant Greeks, who were, as we are, determinof the Confederate commissioned efficers were killed and ed to be free; who met them on their own soil and slaughtered them by thousands. Let our soldiers nobly and the body of Lt. Colson, of Baltimore, and one of discharge their duties as they have in every post battle. Let every one be interested to take care of the sick. Many valuable lives are sacrificed because our people do not think it is their duty to give their time and attention to this matter. It was patriotism that caused one hundred thousand

Greeks to met and drive back five million Persians. Patrictism ranks with us, as with the arci nts, first among virtues, and like is only worth keeping A photograph of a beautiful young lady was also that we may perform the duties belonging to it. "Death comes but once to all." Then how can man die better than facing fearful odds? For the assess of his fathers ard the temple of his Gods, "it is for the brave to die but not to surrender." Let this be our mitto. Let the many thousand sick be kindly treated, and well provided for, so they can take their places and fil un the army. Give freely, you will be rewarded for it when the sick soldiers are restored to their places. Remember that no nation or people can be conquered that determines to be free. We have the brave men, and the best General that ever lived to lead them to victory or to death on the green fields of fame. M. A. B.

The Democratic and Conservative members of Con-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every is

Special Notices will be charged \$3 per square

and every insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every change

ter, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

can, under ANY GIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CURING BEEF-BIBB COUNTY, January 11. 1864 .-will give you a mode of curing meat that I have practiced for years, and have never been able to find a

. The animal, when killed, should be made to bleed as freely as possible, then let it be dressed without getting any blood on it. Let the meat hang until the animal heat is entirely out of it, then cut it in pieces of a size suitable for boiling for tamily use-pack it closely in a water-tight barrel or tub, with a light sprinkling of salt between each layer of meat, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Then make a brine of clear cold water an salt, strong enough to bear up a hen egg. Then dissolve two ounces of saltpetre for every barrel of meat in a small quantity of warm water, and when all dissolved, pour it in the brine, stir it up and put federal; that it is not competent in the President or it altogether on the meat, enough to cover the whole. If the weather is warm let the brine be put on as soon as the meet is packed. In about ten days pour the brine all off, and boil it and skim off the scum that rises, and when pertectly cool pour it back on the mest again, taking care to have the meat all under the brine, and you will have good sweet corned beef for many JAS. VAN VALKINBURG. Macon Telegraph ..

ORDER FOR EXECUTION.

EDITORS'APPEAL: I enclose you an extract from the general order, directing the execution of three men, who were sentenced to be shot by the military court of Hindman's corps, for desertion. The order itself is required to be read at the head of every company in the corps. This portion of it is so feeling and so appropri-

ate that I think it ought to be published.

A SOLDIER. HHADQ'BS HINDMAN'S CORPS, } 1 milou, Ga., Jan. 8, 1864.

The Major General commanding deplores the neces ity of impossible for those in exposed situations to have escaped injury.—Indianapolis Journal, Jan 2.

The late is taken's to persuancy the hands I may prove of deserters.—
When the sacred dust of our martyrs shall be gathered up, and their deeds inscribed on the monuments that-posterity will erect, no place will be reserved for them. All—hat is honorable, and good, and worthy to be held in remem-brance, is blotted out in this record of their shame. They abandoned their flag. left their fellow soldiers to struggle unaided, and consented to the subjugation of the

> The major-general commanding, appeals to the men of the corps to bear these things in mind, in the faithful re-solve that the crime of deser ion shall coase with this ter-rible example of its punishment. Their punishment must he inflicted as often as the offense occurs. But why commit the offerse? Why will not every Southern soldier make up his mind not only to avoid that infamy, but that he will not degrade himself by meriting any punishment whatever! Men who fight battles, and win victories and whose destiny it is to achieve the grandest revolution in all history, cush to be too proud to stain themselves with any, even the slightest, mi-conduct. Cannot all adopt this manly and noble sentiment? It is urged upon them with a sneerity that comes from the heart and deserves to be appreciated.

By command of Major-Gen. Hindman. ARCHER ANDERSON.

SHADOW OF DEATH,

We have rarely met with anything more beautiful than the following, which we find in an exchange pa-

> " All that live must die, Passing through nature to eternity."

Men seldom think of the great event of death until and the so called "Confederate States of the loved ones whose livers to be independent of General Barner, who, we may to inform the Senate of the aggregate amount of the change on Sunday, by the Richmond Cabinet, a fetch. is the great antagonism of life, and the cold thought of He now thinks that our Government, having ex- the tumb is the skeleton of all our least. We do not hausted every form of appeal to the rebel Government want to go through the dark valley, although its pasto exchange prisoners whom they cannot save from star- sage may lead to Paradise, and, with Charles Lamb, we do not wish to lie down in the mouldy grave, ges and laws of nations declare to be just grounds for even with the kings and princes for our bed fellows. the men so held by an enemy to be liberated—there is But the fate of nature is inexer able. There is no nothing left to the United States but to authorize that appeal or reprieve from the great law that dooms us all a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such | to dust. We flourish and lade like the leaves of the keeping and be put up on such diet as shall in all re- forest, and the fairest flowers that bloom and whither spects correspond to the treatment, as to clothing, food | in a day have not a fraher hold on like than the mightand fuel, that our wretched men receive in the stench- lest monarch that has ever shook the earth by his toothouses of the rebel capital. I did not think the Gen- steps. Generation of mea appear and vanish like the eral in any degree excited, but be was emphatic in all grass, and the countless multitude that swells the world that he said in regard to retaliation; and I think he to-day will to-morrow disappear like the foot print on "Seen as the rising tile shall beat,

Each trace will vanish from the sand.' In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immor ality so eloquently attered by the death devoted Greek, finds a clear response in every thoughtful soul When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to Fate, his betrothed Clemanine asks if they shall not meet again, to which he replies, "I have asked that

dreadful question of the hills eternal; of the flowing all were comb. But while I goz: upon the living face, I feel there's something in the love which manufes through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe." "REBEL" RAID ON A YANKES STEWARD'S PANTRY .-While the flig of truce steamer, New York, Captain autterd, was on her passage from Point Lookout to Cry Point with the 500 confederate pri overs, recently released, the steward of the boat refused to sell them fold out of the

the steward of the boat refused to sen them for do not of the dainty provisions and stores no hid ham in for the bracht of the Yankee prisoners the ste mer was expected to carry back. So a "raid" was determined on, and the night after leaving Point Locaout, the "recels" rose upon and reached City Foint. When Captain Hatch, C. S. Hag of truce officer at the Point, was told of the outrage by the blubbering steward, he waxed exceedingly wroth, and threatened to send the lingleaders back to Llokout if they could be desected. But there were no tell-makes in that school .- Richmond Examiner.

The London journals team with notices and anecdotes of Mr. Thackeray, whose death was very sudden and un xpected. The "limes" gives the following ac count of his last hours :

"He was suffering from two listinct complaints, one of which has now wrought his death. More than a dezen years ago, while he was writing "Pendennis," it will be remembered that the publication of that work was stopped by his serious illness. He was brought to death's door, and he was saved from death by Dr. Elloitson, to whom, in grattitude, he dedicated the novel when he lived to fluish it. But ever since that ailment, he has been subject, every month, to attacks of sickness, attended with violent retching. He was congratulating himself the other day on the failure of his old enemy to return and then be checked himself as if he ought not to be too sure of a release from his plague. On Wednesday morning the complaint returned, and he was in great suffering all day. He was no better in the evening, and his servant about the time of leaving him for the night proposed to sit up with him. This be declined. He was heard moving about midnight, and must have died between two and three in the morning of yesterday. His medical attendants attribute his death to effusion on the brain. They add that he had a very large brain. weighing no less than 581/2 ounces. He thus died of the complaint which seemed to trouble him least.

He died full of strength and reiniging, full of plans and hopes. On Monday last he was congratulating himself on having finished four numbers of a new novel: he had the manuscript in his pocket, and with a boyish frankness, showed the last pages to a friend, asking nim to read them and see what he could make of them .-When he had completed four numbers more, he would subject himself to the skill of a very clever surgeon, and be no more an invalid. In the fullness of his powers. he has failen before a complaint which gave him no

The New York Herald's Folly Island correspondent says Gen. Gillmore has succeeded in improving the Greek fire shells so that he can shortly commence the March 19th, 18 3-1 26th, 1863-2

WE have insovenently respected to notice that Mr | that no one could or would attempt. of "The Continuence." We wish the much us ess done for some time post.

eynorym of distance that have not seen as a substitution may prompt.

But will this campaign end the war? Well, we superstitious veneration for or dread of the "manifest the rest coming up astern.

sink in value to possible the South, still perhaps permeated by ideas of many more on either beam, bearing down upon us, and the rest coming up astern. ers of " fire " with the raise came from hope so; -it died we hope so, but who can say? Who destiny " of the Union they have dissolved, have, by the Theatre, within all a true for the room we occu- knows but God? Once upon a time, we were all their own course, shown their distrust in their own dee- mile, firing their bow guns, still keeping on their course nied as a sick a To merely meet down we have been, compared with that of Mr. Chase, has been, compared every few moments, and this in reality proved

not have a caperionce, here on the first appearance of a firm a fire, a gentler in remark d file war this year is evidently to be prospected with and the regiment as of the case, | will probably be changed.

Eindly and course us rouse between christians and if MEADE, then MEADE's forces, and if MEADE's

thought that newspaper men can be more valuable in their country, for all now depends upon themselves .the field than out of it, why then, let them go into the They can be independent. It only rests with themfield. We might think differently—we would think selves. But they cannot be so without zeal, dilligence, differently, for we have already considered the matter patriotism, self sacrifice; and these, too, of no merely to, we feel confident that any attempt that the enemy pretty carefully, but then men are not the best judges negative character.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TETIRSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864. it?" "Yes, they stand it," "All right," said the cheaply indeed. bardened man, "what anybody else can stand, I can," and forthwith went to sleep, perfectly unconcerned .-

from our fice. Any person having them will confer a favor by sending them to us, for which we will pay 50 human mird should possess a vast amount of elasticity. and that human circumstances should exhibit an unbounded power of reaction against misfortune. The Confederacy is affording proof of both these facts. The The fire on Saturday 1 ght, about 9 o'clock, broke public mind has "accepted the situation" and is pre- tain the object aimed at. Acting upon a lower prinout in the carriage factory carried on by Sam Hoopen, pared to make the best of it, and if, possible, out of the capitale, or upon no principle at all save personal aga colored man, on Mark t-street, corner of Seventh nettle danger to pluck the flower safety. The enemy grand zement, can they expect to accomplish any high The buildings on the lot, together with the principal has been deprived of the fruits which he hoped to reap and honorable object? Not deserving success, can the nearly succe portion of their contents, amongst them a valuable from his advantages of last November; and, if he has they reasonably hope to attain it? carriage belonging to Mr. John K. Currie, were not been driven back, his progress has been effectively New let us, in North Carolina and elsewhere, stop consumed. We have not heard the amount of less stayed. If Longstreer has not taken Knonville, still time is coming fast hidden from our view. When the stars come out there Bustained. The buildings were not worth much. They his army is safe, and if Grant has Lookout Mountain, which must put all toings to the test. Let that test be was nothing but sky and water; and then our "homestill he is no nearer to Atlanta.

The fire last night o corned in a house near the Another "Ninety day's draft" will have to be drawn, our own little matters at leisure afterwards. wherf, and near Mr. Vanl'orkelen's turpentine distil- but not exactly in the sense in which that expression lery, and occupied as regio charters. The roof only has heretofore been used. Not the closing, but the rewas partially burnt, and of course the damage was sumption of actual hostilities is postponed for ninety in the States of North America, take, we think, a The next day, and the next, were both stormy, and the Fire at Warraw - We have by passencers on the parations made during these ninety days may at home. By all means they are right in attributing every direction. Wilm ngton & William train, that a fire broke out yes depend the fate of the campaign, and, to a to the people of the Northern States a greater amount. The Vesta was a new iron steamer, with double enternay afternoon at 25, o'clock, in the stables on the great extent, of the war. Away from river of faith than the Confederates have shown themselves gines and screw, well fitted for blockade running, and for accupied as Mr. Assen's Howl, at Wars w, Du- courses, and the enemy must now leave them or full possessed of. The idea of "manifest destiny" has long ernment. Under full steam she could make twelve or plin county. The states at d Mr. Agrical M gether with Mr. J. B. Schlerand's dw ling, Mr. yet been done before the first of May, nor even that grown, if not into a principle, at least into a fixed con- made for two or three hours when chased by yankee cruis-Horson's store, and a tow small buildings were con- soon; and there is no reason to look for any change viction. They have persuaded themselves that they ers. A sister ship to the Ceres, she was an admirable sumed. We as hare that several buildings on the this spring. Thus there are three months more to go are the (political) saints of the earth to whom, under craft, and upon all occasions conducted herself with Past side of the Roll Report of the Ball opens in can lest, and the country books forward to that opening with none the less hope are the (pointer) saints of the earth to whom, under upon before the ball opens in can lest, and the country books forward to that opening with none the less hope are the (pointer) saints of the earth to whom, under upon before the ball opens in can lest, and the country books forward to that opening with none the less hope are the (pointer) saints of the earth to whom, under upon before the ball opens in can lest, and the country books forward to that opening with none the less hope are the (pointer) saints of the earth to whom, under upon before the ball opens in can lest, and the country books forward to that opening with none the less hope are the (pointer) saints of the earth to whom, under upon before the ball opens in can lest, and the country books forward to that opening with none the less hope are the pointer). It will no doubt be pleasang to many of our readers and confidence because they find the names of Johnston only requires to be reduced into possession; hence they driven far to the Southward before night came and to know that the steamed and confidence because they and the names of confidence because they are confidence because they are confidence to the names of confidence they are confiden off the beach, and has arrived a bely is port, but slights troops, rising to their original prominence. Of course dream, or to oppose any obstacles to their to run in under the guns of Fort Fisher before it was

women and his attention, and the view of giving the coup de grace to "this medaly rebel in any European market. looks of thirds out of dear a such as to tempt firth hon," and of taking up their oft-reperied "Ninety On the contrary, the Confederacy, with exchangeable They sprang up upon every side, as if by magic, and in the hour we must be aware that if we are pre- products—the best basis of credit—greater than those half an hour we were completely surrounded. Capture member ever to have been and we have been pretty paring, so are they, and they will prepare, whether we of any other country and far exceeding those of the paring, so are they, and they will prepare, whether we are pare or not. We unto us then if we neglect any pre- Northern States, has seen the issues of its Government and on we bowled straight through the fleet, eleven always has been to us a | crutis n which wisdem may suggest, or emit any effort sink in value to a painful and alarming extent. The steamers fast closing in upon us. Three or four ahead

We don't know that as you condition in periods more or less accurately rounded, according they themselves have formed. From all this it comes, etruck the ship. Nearer and nearer they came, and then, when only half a mile away, two, on the bows, we think, that Mr. MEMMINGER's financial career, a verted around and gave us a broadside. This was re-Ars present repling from people who claim more wisdom than we could ever dream of aspiring to, and who "have that claim alwe from a very tailed a demodest fire, lawed," are again indulging in predictions of a what a read by very much on the grand wind up and general arrangement this had of these brave men year. We trust these gentlemen are right. Unar band to the storms of fortunately we cannot quite see the thing so The feet it has been to plainly. Somehow we rather like the present aspect y the conflueration of the of things. The people are, as it were, stripped for the vegetation among which that had faller. The cries of a fight; and while, as will always be the case, some show these halples men are in dischare been addings have symptoms of letting down, upon the whole, most seem -their condition comittee that determined to rise superior to any fate, and they will do send shortly a combition to there water such an event so. But we confess ourselves unable to say, through how much or how little tribulation the country will gaged. have to pass before the skies brighten and all is clear

.

fire regard organization the pre- more releutiess vigor and with views to a more definite and handar, and could even result than ever before since the commencement of hosother artisles, but how tilities. More comprehensive and more daring by good and of the way, combinations are to mark the military proceedings of y a su slow d, was 1864, then did those of the three former years, and in that we case as O.4 working legs many leading particulars even the theatre of war itself

he can any of Dutch | Murmurs floating on the sir-the indistinct shadows Murmers floating on the sir—the indistinct shadows for small pox cases in the garrison. The disease is ing for the en my. When the captain woke he changed the course towards the land, and about two b'clock in screbe, we believe firstident DAVIS them, point to the transferrance of the main scene of at the political signit. Operations in the Atlantic States to North Carolina. to be spreading in many places throughout the Con- deficulty the pilot was got on deck, and put in charge He as man end official character. Still, There is no definite information that we know of, and federacy besides Wilmington. he what as de articous exhabitions of yet it is believed that MEADE is coming to Newberr, will have every reason to be- forces, why of course Confederate forces may be expected to meet him and them.

Circumstances point to this change of scene as pro my ri when Alline, is bub'e. It affords the enemy a chance of opening the e what make campaign almost immediately, and continuing it alharray, while the most indefinitely, so far as interruption from the weathformer speaks of the Consequences, the Confederacy, or is concerned, for we suppose that no troots or snows ever occur in Eastern North Carolina sufficient to ig-E political tr' re with the movements of an army.

We will not dwell upon what must already have sug the state of the s Italy have shown that exact the chearly and yet ted by the unhappy, ill-mened and we fear, ill meant shown another terms and allowing a set a mevements made by some politicians in North Caroextract n of lina, looking to a second secession of the State-a seiself chans beca with heriot, and cession from the Confederacy. We say we will not rm- a 1 alla poli ter peat in dwell upon so painful a subject. Let us not, for any vain. It is perhaps stronger masts appearent weaknes. sake, make the welf as it were into our own bowels.than kings or chiers, and is a cognition of us amounts. It the thing does come, of which of course there are as the oldest a to best, if not the richest to yet only the premonitory flutterings, let us neet it like society of European nations. L. time, note augh the im. I men. Let us, at least have the common sense and commediate political value of the suff it may be very sittle. I mod patriotism rather to devote all we have and all its moral effect may be very goat, and we thonk its we are, to cur own defence and to the defence of our nt cannot late if a adultional instruction discreties, than tamely suffer them to be taken from us v the high-toned descarg and one which have marked and the enemy. It comes to that, and the issue may as well be stated, so that it may be fairly met. If we show one shadow of wavering-it we keep up any of our foolish divisions among ourselves-if we hold back ought of facts brought, or said to be brought, by passengers, we Mitchell, Miss Isabel Mitchell, Mr. T. J. Seed, Mr. J. This paper has made north-actionate and expressed no pinion on the reposition of the strength which it is in our power to give to our are aware that they are apt to carry with them the atopinion on the proposition of the strength which it is in our power to give to our mosphere of opinion existing in places whence they have all arrived in Richmond. exemption of deltoes and there explayees, which have been presented to Congress from the coloring one of which is now a part of the proposed amendment of the presented to Congress from the coloring one of which is now a part of the proposed amendment of the presented to Congress from the coloring one of which is now a part of the proposed amendment of th which the publishers of the troying ourselves—cutting our own throats—while the base of the checkle at the ingentity displayed in cheating Mobile, have recently spoken a good deal of an antici-

e can be most use ul in this great exigercy we glady ave to the authorities, which nove the right to command. But whether the leading campaign be in North Car-We cut the above from the Ruhmond Sentinet, and the year of the war, and that now, if ever, our people

in their own cases, and we suppose Editors are no extwo alternatives---independence or ruin. If honor--if Cape Fear, which have made their appearance in our mar-If A is physically equal to B, there is no personal common manhood would permit the people of North reason why A should not be called upon to be, to do, or Carolina, or of any other part of the South, to harbor posed of at last accounts. to suffer enything that B is called upon to be, to do, or lor a m ment the idea of submission, they cught to un to suffer. By the way, somewhere recently we heard a derstand that by doing so they yield up tamely their

would go to hell. " Many people go to hell?" was the might like the treason, but could only despise the traiquestion. "Yes, a great many?" " And they stand tors. They would find that they had sold themselves

But our people will, in the future, as in the past, be true to then selves, only with this difference, that, feeling the necessity for laying saide all encumbrances they must, from how out, make the war-the achievement of independence—the security of their liberties, institutions and propegty, the businers-the only business, until that is finished.

Our péople acting upon this principle cannot fail to

passed through in safety and honor, and we can fix up ward bound " sea voyage was begun. Two days and

more days, and upon the plans devised and the premore correct view of the matter than our own people
the cruising grounds and were chased here and there in this does not in any way derogate from General Laz, for indefinite extension, or to the unrestrained light—but after running in till nearly sunrise no land exercise of the freedom of their own will, as a thing not appeared. We had gone too far during the chase to We have innovemently recreded to more that Mr.

We must "watch and wait" the best we can, as in the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; tablishment, at Raccas, to Mr. A. in. Gorman, of the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all better do; the absence of definite information we had all bet tables ment, at Rue 20. to air A. M. Gorman, or the story only select the case of the Age. Mr Gorman appets to release that, although not unduly confident, selects the United States have once seriously allowed hove to. The sun came out and a chance Spirit of the size. Mr torigens expects to recew the publication of the Safe A was to day, and r the name we yet like the looks of things better than we have themselves to take into consideration the contingency offered to get our position, but the Captain was asleep, of final separation, with its resulting effect upon them- and the first officer (Tickle) made an attempt with the But all must be aware that if the spirit of the Couwe have no doubt he would do more ar usus than an federacy rises, and very properly and justly rises, tri. less expenditures in which they have engaged, in their om: hantly superior to the depressing circumstances efforts to prevent it. This unthinking-almost fanati-among "historical doubts." Well, not to make my publishing a temperate of the large jurnal.

Mr. Thro. II that is, we see stated, to take charge of the editorial department of the Specief the Age — of the Editorial department of t of the editorial department of the Special Research to the Special Research to the Research to we nope the change may prove agree and to an enter example of the change will be anxious to rush upon us almost en m see, with the abroad, and has been unable to float off any of its bonds was impossible to go at full speed without showing a

tively spensing, a failure.

It is time to look at this thing fairly. If our cur- in; but now, I am sorry to say, our greatest trial came. rency is worse off than that of the Yankees, it is mainly Capt. Eustace, during the action, had visited the lockthey support the credit of their Government and we rinmph became quite under the influence of drink. The do not support the credit of ours, then it is we who are o blame and not they.

Quartermuster at that post, the cause of arrest being | early in the day, and not one officer was on the lookout! the failure of Captain Bringer to provide a Post House | When I went on deck they were not to be seen, and Mr. for small pox cases in the garrison. The disease is Perrin, of the navy, and a few of the men, were watchhas since been released from arrest. Small pox seems the morning we came upon it. With great

agraphs, we might seize upon the recent death of THACKERAY, the novelist, and "improve the occession" and very doubtful criticism. As the thing goes now, the vessel was headed directly into them, and in a mohe may pass away with as few words as possible.

And yet it is painful to see these land marks disappear while we are engaged in a struggle for life or were sent ashore in the boat, and portion of their bagdeath. Few persons, of tolerable cultivation, but have gage landed; but a boat was refused the passengers to looked and still do look upon the resumption of literary save all their trunks and packages until quite too late. intercourse with the outside world as one of the blessings that a restoration of peace is to bring about .-Our literary tastes and appetites have been omniverous, and it must be confessed that since the war commenced the supply of pabulum has been rather of the meagerest, so that there exists a positive hunger .-When the blockade is withdrawn and full intercourse restored, we will find many sources of intellectual sup ply cut off, perhaps for the better, if it only throws us back a little more on ourselves.

Mobile.

Mobile, and that at an early day.

Placing little or no confidence in any statements of pated attack upon Mobile, the difficulties of which would pated attack upon Mobile, the difficulties of which would no doubt be great, but the fruits of success very tempting of the Confederate States and his Holiness Pone Pius to the enemy. The sub section of the Confederacy olina or elsewhere, it is evident that this year is to be which the capture of Mobile, and the consequent poss ssion of the Alabama river would effect, could only them to employ their prayers and influence for the resdo so in order to enders its sentiments. If it should be must rise superior to all considerations but those of be regarded as secondary to the loss of the Mississippi. toration of peace: A glance at any tolerable map will easily demonstrate PRESIDENT DAVIS TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS THE

> It the defences of Mobile have been properly attended can bring will be repelled. That unfortunate-ir!

WHITE SHAD -The first pair of white shed caught in the ke', were offered yesterday at \$35, but had not been dis-

The following account of the wreck and destruction of the new and beautiful blockade runner Vesta, is taken from a letter written by Bahemian, a correspondent of the Richmond, Dispatch, who was a passenger, returning from a trip across the deep blue sea ;

* * * Sunday, (Jan. 3d,) was wearing rapidly away as we lay off the town of St. Georges, steam was ciless carnage, are now and ever have been earnestly up, and everything in readiness for departure when the desirous that this wicked war shall cease; that we order should be given. It was a little after four o'clock before the anchor was weighed, but in a short time thereafter we passed along the town, winding among the ittle islands, down by the scowling black mouthed guns of the fortress, straight through the narrow pass which opened out into the broad Atlantic. On we went over devastate our land and inflict useless and cruel slaughceding shores; dusky night-shadows gathered over the at peace with all mankind, under our own laws and insea, deepening every mement, until the land grew dim stitutions, which protect every man in the enjoyment, and indistinct, and the "still vexed Bermoothes" was not only of his temporal rights, but of the freedom of nights of good sailing follow: I with scarcely a sail to assurance of our sincere thanks for your effort to aid turn us from the proper course. The third day out, however, our trouble began. The weather grew heavy, The English spectators of the conflict now going on the sea rough, and several sail were seen and ran from.

> sextant, but nothing definite came of it. It was supblack cloud of smoke, and as soon as this became visible, we had the whole blockading fleet down upon us. seemed certain, and there was no chance of escape ex-

At length they opened fire a distance of nearly a In truth there is no sort of ground for one-tenth the we ran the gauntlet of their fire, and in a short time panic that has been shown about the currency, nor for every one of them was left estern. The firing still cona resert to one-tenth of the desperate expedients that tinued, and one shot passed through the ship, but dohave been suggested for the restoration of our affairs, ing little damage. Dark came on, slowly enough it military and financial. The resources of the Confederacy do not begin to be exhausted. Its strength is not impaired. Its elements of wealth remain substand posed again towards Wilmington. It was a hot fire tially intact. Nothing but causeless panic can lead for a time, and for over two hours we were a target for Any important portion of the people of the Confederate States to indulge in gloomy vaticinations, calculated to was injured. Captain Eustace managed the ship well, seriously endanger the cause at which their all is en and during the hottest fire can up his flag to show do-

our own fault. We neither have credit abroad. If ers a little too often, and just in the first moment of our lickle, the let officer, completely stupified with liquor. It was a sad state of things, and in a short time thereafter occasioned the loss of the poor little Vesta. Put-The last Salisbury Watchman states that Captain ting the ship upon a course, the captain sat in a chair GALLEWAY, Commandant of the military prison at that upon the deck and slept for over an hour. The pilot was in the cabin, and the 1st officer unfit for duty .place had placed under arrest Captain Bridger, the The 2d officer was at the wheel, where he had been from of the ship, at the same time, he says, he asked the position, and was told we were ten miles north of Fort AT any other time, perhaps, looking around for a sub- Fisher. "Then," said be "I know were I am," and he net of interest—a topic upon which to hang n few par- gave a course. The Captain's statement is, that he asked the pilot if he recognized the land, and his reply was that "be knew it well." I give both stotles, leaving all inferences as to the position of the stip or of the by a considerable amount of second-hand biography coast. In fifteen minutes we were among the breakers and worked for some hours, with full head of steam, but this only imbeded her the more. After a time the ladies Just before sunrise Captain Eustace set fire to the

versel, and afterwards began to save the baggage. At this time Lo sail was in sight, and not until hours after, when attracted by the smoke of the burning ship, did one come in view, and it was quite two in the evening when she ranged alongside. Then all that Scarcely anything was saved, the passengers losing a portion of their baggage. A splendid suit of uniform, sent as a present to General Lee, was also burned, and besides a large cargo of shoes and army goods belonging to the Government. It was a total loss.

Soon after daydreak a Co. of the coast guard came Mr. THACKERAY was a native of Calcutta, and in his down to assist us, and from them we learned we were at Little River Inlet, S. C., some sixty miles south of where it was supposed we made the land. I have thus given a plain statement of facts regarding the loss of this fine steamer and her eargo, leaving all comment certainly be prepared to hear of some movement against upon them until an investigation of the case shall be had, and the blame for the loss clearly estalished.

The following persons were passengees on the Vesta from Bermuda: Mrs. John Mitchell, Miss Minnie W. Perrin, do ; Mr. William Shepardson, do. They

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT

The following correspondence between the President the Ninth, was elicited by the published letter of the latter, dated in October, 1862, to the Catholic Archbishops at New York and New Orleans, erjoining

EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Richmond, Sept. 23, 1862.

Most Venerable Chief of the Holy See and Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church: The letters which your Holiness addressed to the Venerable Chiefs of the Catholic clergy in New Orleans and New York, have been brought to my attention, and I have read with emotion the terms it, which We heard of a pair yesterday which, however, were not you regard the slaughter, ruin and devastation conseflered in market. We think it was said the owner world. As the next day was flered in market. We think it was said the owner world. to suffer. By the way, somewhere recently we heard a queer illustration of grit in the way of standing things. It would seem that a man who was a sinner—indeed a profane, polygamous, profound, and we might almost add, predestined sinner, lay on his bed very sick and some to them now, as deserters from add, predestined sinner, lay on his bed very sick and some to them now, as deserters to the exercise of mutual characters. We think it was said the owner wanted quent to first and the Government of their conquent of their conquent

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, likely to die. He was told that if he did not repent he by whose side they had rat ged themselves The enemy | THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER VESTA_FULL | Christian charity and sympathy with which your Holi-AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS BY AN new has twice appealed to the venerable clergy of your church, urging them to use and apply all study and ex-

ertion for the restoration of peace and tranquility. I, therefore, deem it my duty to offer to your Holiness, in my own name, and in that of the people of the Confederate States, the expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the Christian charity and love by which your Holiness is actuated, and to assure you that this people, at whose hearthstones the enemy is now pressing with threats of dire oppression and merhave offered at the footstool of Our Father who is in Heaven prayers inspired by the same feelings which animate your Holiness; that we desire no evil to our enemies, nor do we covet any of their possessions; but are only struggling to the end that they shall cease to worshipping God according to his own faith.

I, therefore, pray your Holiness to accept from me and from the people of these Confederate States the he cause of peace, and of our earnest wishes that your life may be prolonged, and that God may have you in His holy keeping.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. (Signed) President of the Confederate States of America.

TRANSLATION.

To the Illustrious and Honorable JEFFERSON DAVIS. President of the Confederate States of America, tals, teamsters, isborors, &c., was taken up. It provides

tlemen sent by your Excellency to present to us your amendment was offered that no free negro engaged in rais etter dated on the 3d of last September. We have re- ing food or forage be liable, was forcibly urged, as exemple ceived certainly no small pleasure in learning both from tions have been made in tavor of every branch of tusings there gentlemen and from your letter the feelings of in the country except the one most needed-viz: agricu gratification and of very warm appreciation with which ture. The bill was debated until the time arrived for the you, Illustrious and Honorable Sir, were proved, when secret session. you fi st had knowledge of our letters written in October of the preceding year to the Venerable Brethren John, Archbishop of New York, and John, Archbishop name, also, in order that the fatal civil war which had arisen in the States should end, and that the people of America might again enjoy mutual peace and concord and love each other with mutual charity. And it has been very gratifying to us to recognize, illustrious and Honorable Sir, that you and your people are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility which we ad so earnestly inculcated in our aforesaid letters to the Venerable Brethren above named. Oh that the other people also of the States and their rulers, considering eriously how cruel and how deplorable is this intestine war, would receive and embrace the counsels of peace and tranquility, We, indeed, shall not cease with most fervent prayer to beseech God, the Best and Highest, and to implore Him to pour out the spirit of christian love and peace upon all the people of America, and to rescua them from the great calomities with which they are afflicted. And we also pray the same most merciful Lord that he will illumine Your Excellency with the light of His divine grace and unite you with ourselves in perfect charity. Given at Rome, St. Peters, on the 2d of December,

863, in the Eighteenth year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX

A TS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

Act for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army.

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Island and standing to Westward last night. State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the same, That the sum of one million of dollars to be paid in to the appropriation heretofore made in that behalf, be and is tereby appropriated for the support of the wives and families of the indigent soldiers of this Brate, whether in the service of the State or Confederate governments, or whether killed in battle or dying in the military service of the country, such sum to be distributed amou the several counties of the State, as heretofore, according to white population, as ascertained by the Census of

county shall be paid to the County Commissioner or County Trustee of the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly ratified the 10th day of Feb. ruary, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the wives and the support of the wives and families of the soldiers of this culations which have been or may be prescribed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each county.

PEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That when any family of ty of his residence, since the commencement of the war.

receive a share of such distribution accordingly.

EEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the foregoing appropriation, the sum of three thousand dol-lars is hereby appropriated to be paid by the Public Treas-urer as aforesaid to the County Commissioners in those Counties in which are resident the families of Indian war-riors, who have rendered service to the Confederate States in the present war, for distribution among them accord-

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in torce from its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly the Head three times are 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, B. S.

State of North Caronna, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for each chapter thirty-one, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fitteen of the Revised Code, and by an act entitled "An act to establish the eighth judicial cir-

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That said Superior Courts of Law shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all actions of tort, under the rules and regulations which existed prior to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of in front. pleading therein," ratified the lith day of September. and in all criminal proceedings, shall be made returnable in like manner and under the same penalties as were prescribed prior to the passage of said act: Provided that no suits in debt, assumpsit, or account shall be tried be-fore said Courts by virtue of any jurisdiction conferred by

this act.

EBC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all process in said actions and criminal precedings from said Courts hereafter issued and made returnable to the Fall term 1864, of remained of the vessel was an empty useless shell. said Courts, shall be deamed and taken to be returnable to SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That so much of said

act of Sept. 11th, 1861, as applied to the rules of pleadings in case of bills for injunction and sequestration, and petitions for sale or partition of land be and the same is here by repealed.

SEC. 5: Be it further enacted. That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Eupreme Court to be held in the City of Raleigh on the second Monday in June, and the this tieth day day of December, or on the day after, in case

the thirtieth day be Sunday.

SEC. 6. Be at further enacted, That the County Courts shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases of contested wills.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws coming it conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Read three time and ratified in General Assembly, the 13th day of December, A. D., 1803.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the General Assem-SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the first section of chapter sixteen of an act concerning "Public Works," ratified 20th, December, 1862, entitled an "act to au horize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other worts," is hereby amended by inserting the words "male," before the word "saves," and after the word "slave," "between the ages of eighteen and forty-five," so that the section may read as follows: "That the Governor shall have power and authority to compel the services of any number of [male] slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, "&c.

Sac. 2. Be it further enacted. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification Read three times and ratified in General Assembly the 12th day of December, A. D., 1863.
B. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.,
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

TURKISH TOLERANCE. - American radicals, with Jacobin ical proclivities, can take a lesson from the Turks, as we find by the following, which is going the rounds:

The missionaries at Kharpoot, Turkey in Asia were recently notified that the next day would be the Second anniversary of the Sultan's coronation, and that it was expected that the Protestants, as well as the other communities, TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office-of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Jan. 22d, 1864

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House impressment bill, as first passed by the $H_{\rm Ouse}$ has been published. The first section repeals that clause of the impressment law, which authorizes the President and Gever-nors of States to appoint a Board of Commissioners to meet at intervals to fix prices; and another section speci fles that no impresement shall be made for the benefit any Government contractor. The Senate struck cut both Senate amendments. The Senate had added a section that when the local appraisers decide the amount of produce a man shall be allowed to retain for his own use, the impress ing efficer shall have no appeal from this decision. To this the House agreed, and in this shape the bill goes back to

The House unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks to the patriotic and gallant soldiers who re-volunteer for the war, and hail it as an evidence that our people are determined never to lay down their arms until independence

The bill to establish the invalid corps was postponed until Tuesday.

The bill that all male slaves and free negroes between 18 and 60 be field liable to work on fortifications, in hospi that while so employed they shall be entitled to rations and clothing, and pay to the owners eleven dollars per month, Illustrious and Honorable Sir, Greeting: We have and the Government to pay their full value when they are ately received with all kindners as was meet, the gen. killed, or die by service, or escape to the enemy. An

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23, 1844. The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased. Only nine shots have been fired since 5 o'clock yesterday even ing. The position and number of the fleet is about as

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24th, 1801 Seven shots were fired at Sumter yesterday, of which three missed. The firing on the city is continued at long intervals, the shots averaging about one every hour. F teen shells were thrown to-day. No casualties. The ene my are still busy upon Gregg and the Cummings' Point

FROM PASCAGOULA, MISS.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., Jan. 23, 1864 On the night of the 5th inst., an outward bound sloop, laden with turpentine, while attempting to escape from Pascagoula river, grounded on the bar in the midule pass. To prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, our pick to and the crew set her on fire and succeeded in making their escape in small boats. The vessel and cargo, with theer caption of two barrels of turpentine, were subsequently picked up on the West side of the river, and were wholly consumed on the evening of the 20th. A gunboat came t under Round Island and took on board eight or ten negroes who had fled from their owners reaiding on the river, and carried them to Ship Island on yesterday.

A new gunboat, not seen before in these waters and three schooners, cutter rigged, were abreast of Home This morning several heavy guns were heard in the direa-

tion of Chandalier Islands. No gupboat visible to-day

FROM VICKSBURG.

Advices from Vicksburg report the river blockadad at Greenville and Milliken's bend by our batteries. Very tew transports get down, and provisions have risen to exhor bitant high prices. The steamer Ben Franklin was taken to Vicksburg recently by a gunboat, with her crewin irons. The crew were detected crossing ordnance stores for the Confederates on the Louisiana shore.

A fight occurred at Bone, Warren county, a snort time since, between negro troops and the whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived and charged the negroes. They took the artillery, and opered on them with grape and cannister. Several handred Yankees were killed.

THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

BICEMOND, VA., Jan. 25th, 1864. Northern dates of the 19th instant have been received. In the Yankee House of Representatives, Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution that the war was not waged for conquest, and requesting the President issue his proclamation, that when any State in insurrection shall submit to the Federal Government, hostilities against her shall pease; and such State shall be protected against all interference with her local laws and institutions. Tat

Mr. Cox submitted a resolution to refer the exchange prisoners to a board of commissioners. Tabled by to 58.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, offered strong war resoluti which were adopted by 112 to 16. In the Senate the resolution for the expulsion of Gar Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Geld 158 to 159.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

OBANGE C. H., Jan. 25th, 1865 renton and Germantown, Fauquer county, a detachment five men, with the brigade cavalry mail; also the arme equipments and horses of the prisoners, and two prisoners captured by the Prince William cavalry near Bristow 8'3

service from each State, may be somewhat approximated from the following: To the 31st December last, the follow ing number of applications have been filed in the Second Auditors office by the widows and orphans of deceased 819 diers: Virginia 4,945; North Carolina 8,261; South Caro lina 4,511; Georgia 9,504; Alabama 8,060; Mississippi 276 : Texas 1,224 ; Tennessee 871 ; Florida 561 ; Arkan 88 861 : Louisiana 317. General orders number co, issued on 30th October, 1862, requires the commanders of companies ward to the Second Auditor a desor iptive list, showing to name, when and where enlisted, what cause he died from and when last paid. Surgeons in charge of the hospitals are also-required to make a similar report of all soldiers who die. The following number have been reported up t the 31st December last: Virginia 5,943; North Carolina 7 932; South Carolina 2,900; Georgia 6,277; Alabama 987; Tennessee 2,839; Mississippi 5,367; Louisiana 3.13 Florida 1,119; Arkansas 1,948; Texas 6,377. These returns show a great deal of negligence by Captains and Surgeons in reporting the deaths of soldiers.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS-LOSS OF 1,500

LIVES IN CHILI. BICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

war news is unimportant. In the Yankee Senate on Saturday, Mr. Trimbell offered an amendment to the enrollment bill, requesting the Presi dent to call out one hundred thousand men for one hundre days, with the sole object of driving the rebels out of Var ginia, which, after debate, was rejected.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 8th, brings at counts of a terrible conflagration at Santiago, Chili, on the 8th ult., the very last day of the celebration of the feast of the immaculate conception. The Church of the company of Jesus was filled to overflowing, mostly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the ed. fice, and participate in the closing exercises. The Church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with twenty thousand lamps. Not less than three thousand persons were present, including the elite of the capital. Suddenly the gas pipe burst, and almost instantly the entire building was in flames. The poor creatures inside found it impossible, through insufficient means of exit, to escape, and in less than fifteen minutes 2,500 persons perished. The con-

duct of the priests is censured without stint. The Vanderbilt has agrived at New York from a long and insuccessful cruise after the Alabama.

The trial of Forde, indicted for the murder of Dixon, wa commenced in this City to-day.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25, 1864. The House has passed the Senate bill to appoint an agent the Posteffice Department west of the Mississippi, with Carthage, La., below Vicksburg. a slight amendment. A resolution was offered that the bill to continue in service during the war all persons now in Brest. The yeas and mays were called, but the call was not sus- and 1,000 prisoners. Juarez fied to Monterey. tan d, and no wete was taken. A resolution that, in the judgment of the House, it is earrestly desirable, in order to secure comportable subsistence for our valiant army, patch, and believe to be correct, will no doubt be of and allay discontent known o exist in certain localities. that the present Commissary General be removed, was laid

Mr. Gartrell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported ha k the benate bill to fix the time of meeting of the next Congress, with the recommendation that the House concur in the bill which fixes on the first Monday in May. A motion was made to insert the 19th February, and another till the both relicusty. The question was taken on the last whether they have to be sent to the House or not.

of the Government connect be accurately stated. The other person, except within the lines of the enemy, shall funded dobt is two Londrad and Linety seven millions, buy, sell, tuke, circulate, or in any manner trade in any ed on is a tree and, seven hundred and seventy dol. violation of this act. lars, it trest beating rotes, one bundred and seventy dor-four horded and sixty-five thousand, four) undred and fit-ty dollars; non-interest learning notes, seven hundred and in the Confederate Court, holden for the district within which they direct was committed and chall property. twenty radious, coast and minety-eight thousand viction, forfeit the amount, so bought, sold, circulated viction, forfeit the amount, so bought, sold, circulated hear as can be estimated the whole Habilities of the Gov. moreover, to a fine of not more than twenty thousand emment, of every kind, are about nine Luidred millions of dollars, nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned

LINE (HARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25th, 1864. have been fired at the city since last report. this act specially in charge of the grand jury. he cherry are engage hal de hauling ammunition to and Campings Point latteries. Considerable activity has been observed among the first. Three menitors President, or any of the heads of departments. have am hore i assets, between Commings' Point batteries The following bill was then taken up, read a third and Fort Samter. No other chance of importance.

Parcacorna, Miss., Jan. 25th, 1864. ... who left the reghborhood of Covington, contact on the said met, raje that on the 7th, two of my a call date and 6 transport schooners appeared co the month of the river, and a namenced to shall the Sec. I. The Congress of the Confederate States of marsh, whom a Confed rate picket of seven men, under America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the captured, the sora't being the only one known to have act as may be, to make inquiry into, and investigate e- sped. The boats than proceeded up the river and took the conduct, transactions and accounts of each person,

for Made of vide on the same night, in company with John salary allowed him by law, or has failed to execute his dicentee's sharps's overs-which was stationed | was committed. at Coungles, and the brick walls at the brick walls at Coungles, and having passed me during the ac agreet fire. Sometimes, when a body of the the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence on the representation to which some times, when a body of the country shall be conducted ac a time, two or three having passed me during the action to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on between the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on between the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on between the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on between the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on the representation to the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on the representation to which some disaster had happened. This verence is the trade in Cotton carried on the representation to the representation to which the country is the representation. without melestation. Four comboats were in sight pester. for the conduct of suits at law or in equity, and shall be stands with bayonets charged, while the rear rank fire without melestation. Four comboats were in sight yesterdetermined according to the principles of law and cquidetermined according to the principles of law and cquidetermined according may ambige all or any portion of
determined according may ambige all or any portion of
determined according to the principles of law and cquidetermined according may ambige all or any portion of
determined according to the principles of law and cquidetermined according to the princip others rocceded towards hip Is and.

Mi sissi; pra few days since; also Sherman and his staft. was in any manner connected.

FROM RUESELLVILLE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2nd, 1864. Advices in m the front are very encouraging. Our cavalty were willin four nules of Knoxville, and have captured this act, of this act,
Sec. 4. The party defendant may be examined by
the district attorney as a witness by written interroge-

FROM RICHMOND-TROOPS RE-ENLISTING.

LICHMOND, Jan. 26th. 1804 and Joh. ston's armies, are re-oblisting for the war, were presented this to roing in the Senate, and resolutions of sive evidence in his own favor.

soral, were tak n up and ad pred by year 15 to mays 6. fer.

at, our evaluateering for the war, were presented by the this set. speaker, and were ordered to be printed. The till to fix the meeting of the fix Congress was taken up. Mr. Miles, sion of ten per cent. on all sums actually collected by the fixence of the Military Confidence, appealed to the House, etating that it was highly important. That the bills passed the limit now allowed by law; and the marshals and by the flowe in secret section and sent to the Senate, clerks shall receive the fees which they now receive for were not taken up by that body; and those, with matter or like services in other cases, and which shall be over the greatest possible mement to the country now before has committee still anacted on, were more than the present Congress could properly del herate and act upon before it hiay, and awasts the President's signature.

captures during the recent retreat sum up eight hundred States by Col. Harrison. attle, ave hundred wagons, and two flat boats loaded with The Senate went into executive session, and after mackers, tobacco and several handred barrels of flour. A the doors were opened adjourned until Monday. reconnusance in the direction of Tazawell yesterday, by Major Day, found the Yankees strongly fortified there and a considerable force. Twenty-cight of our wagons were aptured on Friday, whilst foraging beyond the French the Uursuline Convent in this city. This was the re-Sroad. The cars ran to Greenville yesterday, and will reach here on Saturday.

KUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26, 1864. ently, amount to but twenty. The weather is clear and the final vow which binds her for life. very pleasant.

FROM CHARLESTON.

ing. No other news of importance. The fleet remains

FROM THE SOUTHWEST-CAPTURE OF ISLAND 60, NEGROES, &C.

Col. Jeff. E. Forrest has captured Island 60, and all the negroes and managers, killing 15, and destroying the oxen and wagons. The mules and negroes have arrived here. Secuts report the evacuation of Corinth. The Yankees blew ap the fortifications and fell back in the direction of

The transports and troops the went down the river are reported in the Yazoo river.

FROM MOBILE-NORTHERN ADVICES.

McBILE, Jan. 2 th, 1864.

vention to meet on the first Monday in May. The Register and Advertiser's special correspondent at

Como, has Northern dates to the 24th.

Detroit. It is stated that Quantrell, with 1,500 men, is at New The Florida has been repaired, and has sailed from

service, be hereafter considered and acted upon in open | Vera Cruz advices of the 2d inst., state that in a fight session, and an open vote on the resolution was asked for. December 17th, at Morelia, the French captured 11 cannon

The following which we find in the Richmond Dis considerable interest to some parties in this vicinity

FIBE BRIGADES NOT TO BE FXEMPT.—It is stated that membets of city fire brigades, not over conscript age, will not be exempted by the War Department. Cities, for their protection, must organize brigades of men over forty-five. The fire brigade of Macon, Ga., has been ordered into

THE following bills were passed by the Senate of the

per currency of the enemy. Sec. 1. The Congress of the Contederate States of ever the Treasury in relative to the public debt, in re- America do enact, That no broker, banker or dealer in to the late its late in consequence of not exchange, or person concerned in trade, as a merchant or the proces, amount of notes funded, the liabilities or vendor of merchandise, of any description, or any acht fundred at despent, one thousand, six hundred and paper currency of the United States, provided that the ab hars reall certalicates, eighty nine millions, two purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a

> or used, or a sum cough thereto; and shall be subject not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said court; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the several Confederate Courts to give

> Sec. 3. That this act shall not be construed to an ply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States by especial authority of the

A bill to be entitled "an act to provide for the in accounts of quartermesters, commissaries, contractors, and other financial and disbursing officers, agents and

employees of the Confede ate States." harge of a beingle, started from Madisonville in a shoff on district attorneys of the Confederate States, in their reof elsewellin, and were supposed to have been spective districts, and as soon after the passage of this protection of the latter place and fur haw Mills, who, during the existing war, has acted, or shall act as the care forces as a coted to destroy. They quartermaster, commissary, contractor or other finentrackets on the Covergton road, within two miles call or disbursing officer, agent or employee of the Conthe town and on the Matisonville road, on the east federate States; and when the district attorney shall receive credible information, or shall have reason to believe, that as y person, while so acting, has received, or Gur informant was at C virgiton on the 7th, and started directly or indirectly made or realized more than the Pollock and Frank Peters; but, being ignorant of the near contract, or has executed the same contrary to its true the Confederate States, it shall be the duty of such dis-. iii. Le e-timates their force at not more than two hun- trict-attorney to institute against every such person usually, except when the enemy is near at hard, the ihed or three housest. They are engaged in rais- proceedings for account and settlement in the district giment fire at the command of their effice.s. You hear to hole of several verses suck on the river by court of the district wherein such person resides, or is a drop, drop, as a few of the skirmishers fire, followed ar authornes. Our force at the time consisted of one acting, or wherein such transactions occurred, or fraud by a rattle and roll, which sounds like the falling of a

and accounting shall extend to every receipt, expendithey would run against a picket fence of bayonets. Modeler, Ala., Jan. 25th, 1864. ture, purchase, sale, trade, bargain, agreement, act or When they form in this way the other two ranks load observable upon the walls of the forts as the rain of 27th, Frezier's Farm 30th, Malvern Hill 1st of July, The Evering News' special correspondent has Northern transaction of such quartermaster, commissary, contract and fire as last as they can. Then the roar is terrific, their rifle shot and heavy shell was upon this vessel.— Twe we transports, laden with troops, passed down the was directly or indirectly interested, or with which he terrible storm of bullets.

Sec. 3. For the prosecution and trial of cases under this act, the court shall be deemed in session at all times, and the first Monday in each month shall be a term for the return of the various orders and processes of the court which may be required in the enforcement

torics or by oral examination, as in care of other wit-nesses; but no statement, or admission shall be received as evidence against the party making it in any Dispatches and other information that large numbers of criminal prosecution, except in prosecutions for perjury the Mississippi Louigana and Tennessee troops, in Lee's or false swearing in making such statement or admission nor shall the answers of the defendant be conclu-

thanks to ad the soldiers who have heroically determined to abundon the field until the last windla fee is operate to impair or defeat the collection of any judg-The resolutions heretofore reported by the Committee on ment or decree, which shall be made or rendered under A littary Affairs relative to the office of Quartermaster this act, against the party making such sale or trans-

The previous report, that these resolutions were adopted Sec. 6. Proceedings, under this act, shall not be inthe sythey were presented by the committee, was stituted against quartermasters or commissaries absent and serving with the army in the field, while actually so absent and serving. Nor shall any settlement, or presended settlement, by any officer, contractor, agent, RICHMOND, Jan. 26th, 1964. or employee, as aforesaid, be pleaded in bar or in avoid-In the House the resolutions of the 134th Tennessee registance of the proceedings authorized and required under

expires and urged that during these perilcus times there though be no interregation of the session of Congress. The ri tishis insert the 21d February was rejected by yeas 32 of the parties to each case and the amount and date to rays the than the was then agreed upon as pased by to raye to the tall was then agreed upon as pased by courts in their respective districts. The marshals shall he Senate, for Concress to meet on the first Monday in make monthly returns to the Treasurer of the Confederation rate States, of all moneys collected in their respective districts, and from whom collected, and shall pay the net balance, due by each return, to the Treasurer. Several messages, to be read in executive session, Our cavally are still in the vicinity of Knexville. Their were received from the President of the Confederate

Initiation of a Novice.

A most interesting ceremony took place last week at ception of a young lady into the community.

The sisters of this institution are bound by their yows to charity, poverty and obedience. A candidate for membership, after being admitted into the convent. There is no change to report in the condition of affairs in passes two years as a novice, at the end of which time this department. The wagons captured by the enemy re. it is at her option to return to the world, or to assume

The young lady above mentioned was Miss Fennel formerly of Pensacola. She was to enter upon ber

novitiate. The ceremony began with the entrance into the Twenty four shots have been fired at the city from half charel of the youthful candidate and the Mother Supast five o clock Monday to half past five o'clock this evendy, with her superior, before the bishop.

The appearance of Miss Fennel at this moment was in white Italian silk, with orange flowers in her hair .-She wore, also, ornaments of rubies set in pearl. The costume had a beautiful significance.

After a few questions as to whether she entered the convent of ner own free will, the bisnop, in a quiet discourse, proceeded to explain the nature and objects of immediately made the signal to be drawn up, and was struck and senseless—and the quartermaster, Edward the community. This concluded, the candidate was recovered in safety; but when he resched the summit led from the chapel by the Mother Superior, and, in a of the rock, his hair turned gray with fear. very short while, was again conducted back, having, in It is told of Mr. Palmer, once postmaster in Ireland. ber brief absence, exchanged ber bridal robes for the that having suffered some reflections from the Duke of five hundred yards of Fort Sumter, unman geable, hat it of the order. Then followed the presentation of Portland, and having vainly demanded satisfaction of and under the concentrated fire of, I think, one hunthe rosary of beads, and the most touching ceremony that nobleman, in the night he refused to fight his hair dred guns, and the obstructions close aboard. But forof all. Prostrating herself upon the floor, the young was entirely changed to gray. A similar change hap tunately we got the preventive steerage gear in workmaiden was covered with a black pall, typifying her pened to the de Las Casas on the night after he learned ing order in time to prevent disc

girls arrayed in white, who stood near. by a choir of the youthful pupils of the institution. | Maccoul, the robber of Paisley Bank, and supposed deavor to repair damages. Anothern plot to release the prisoners on Johnson The whole proceedings were full of solemnity and murderer of Bigby, whose hair in the last three months island, by the rebels in Canada, has been discovered, and pathos.—Columbia Carolinian. island, by the rebels in Canada, has been discovered, and | pathos. - Columbia Carolinian.

two companies of British troops sent to Windsor, opposite The Speed of Railroads. The Great Western Express to Exeter, England travels at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, including stoppages, or fifty-one miles an hour without including the stoppages. I'o attain this rate, a speed of sixty miles an hour is adopted midway between some of the stations, and, in certain experimental trips, seventy miles an hour have been reached. A speed of sev enty miles an hour is about equivalent to tairty-five yards per second, or thirty-five yards between two beats of a common clock. All of jects near the eye of a pas senger travelling at this race will pass by his eye in the thirty-fith part of a second; and if thirty five takes were erected at the side of the road, a yard as up der, they would not be distinguished one from another if painted red, they would appear collectively as a con tinuous flash of red color. If two trains with this speed passed each other, the relative velocity would be seventy yards p r second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long, it would flash by in a single second. Supposing the locomotive which draws such motion to postpage the consideration of the whole matter | Confederate States on the 22d inst. We are not sure a train to have driving wheels seven feet in diameter these wheels will revolve five times in a second the valve moves and the steam escapes ten motion by division-ages 20, majs 30. The House went in Bill to be entitled an act to prohibit d aling in the pa-times in a second—but as there are two cylinders, which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or escapes of steam in a second The locomotives can be heard to "cough" when moving slowly, the cough be ing occasioned by the abrupt emission of wante steam up the chimney; but twenty coughs per second cannot be separated by the air, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly onefourth of a cannon ball; and the momentum of a whole train, moving at such a speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls equal to one-tourth the weight of the train.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE CLERGY .- The " address to Christians throughout the world by the clergy of the Confederate States of America," has been replied to by the " ministers of the churches of Scotland." The "reply" is signed by one thousand ministers, including nearly, if not quite, all of the leading divines (of all denominations) of Edinburg, Glasgow, and other town of Scotland. Its tone is the result of views of slavery formed from Northern sources and accounts, and shows how little slavery has been known or considered in Europe. We give two ex tracts from it.

We, the undersigned, ministers of the churches in Scotland, in reply to the appeal made to us in the "Address to Christians throughout the World," recently put forth "by the clergy of the Confederate States of America," feel bound to give public expression to our views, lest our continued silence should be misconstrued as imvestigation and settlement of the transactions and plying eith acqui scence in the principles of the document or indifference to the crime which it seeks to de

> But, at all events, the obligation lying upon us, as things now stand towards them, towards ourselves, to wards the church and the world, towards the Gospel and the Bible, is to record, in the strongest possible terms, our abhorrence of the doctrine on the subject of slavery which the Southern clergy teach, and upon which they act; and to testify before all nations that any State, empire or republic, constituted or recon. curity. structed in these days of Christian light and liberty, wrong and crime, and as deserving not His blessing, factory reconnoissance.

HOW THRY FIRE IN BATTLE .- An army correspondent hays, you woncer whether the regiments fire reguald ng, just as some of you beard the brick walls ty. One proceeding may embrace all or any portion of deep-the two front ones kneeling with bayonets c' arthe acts of the party detendant; and the investigation ged, so that if the enemy should come down upon them

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Journal de Calais, Dec. 3, 1863. The proximity of Calais to England makes it often the theatre of interesting scenes, in different lights, as the beholder may view them. Let a loving couple escape from Paris. Belgium or elsewhere, it is towards Calais they proraris, neigiam or elsewhere, it is towards Calais they proceed, for there they are confident of flinding more frequent some half dozen iron-clads at a time. The effect of expeditions means of crossing over to singland. How often has not the port of Calais given passage to political refugees, or other less interesting characters—to debtors, assassins and others! Nevertheless, among those fingitives and exiles, we have never seen anything. Of a more frequent infoughout; fortunately, it was directed to Surgeons and 13 Lieutenants to other Regiments. Number killed and died from sickdess: 20 killed in heavy rifle shots upon the monitors, is sufficient proof that any one vessel could not long have withstood the concentrated fire of the enemy's hatteries. I am conand exiles, we have never seen anything of a more extra ordinary nature than we are about to mention, for it is adventurous and interesting. It shows some of the characteristics of the American people, and of the war that is now desolating the States of the o'd Union, and one might tancy that he was reading "The Pilot," "The water Witch," although this class of vessels can stand a very heavy fire, yet the want of more guns will render them comparatively harmless before formidable earthments that the was reading "The Pilot," "The water Witch," beyond measure at this experiment of monitors overetc., of Fenimore Cooper.

For near two months past, several young Americans had soming strong forts. It was a fair trial.

chosen Calai as a sejourn, they were of irreproachable conduct, beseeming themselves as persons of refinement, employing themselves to study, and asserting that they had left the South, to escape the conscription; we had already

several of the latter.

Everything was progressing favorably, when last Wednesday, these young Americans, numbering thirteen, embarked aboard a fishing boat for Boulogne, with their trunks, etc., with the estensive object of fishing in the aboard. channel. At a certain distance from the port they proposed to the mester of the botto change their course, and put them aboard a vessel they were to meet in the Channel. He retused, and not to be overpowered, hailed two other Calais boats, at a short distance. The three boats entered the port, together; the young Americans showing no resistance.

The news of this incident circulating in the town with

many comments, as it is needless to say, was indescribable, when he is a steamer with unknown colors appears in the roadstead. A best leaves her and lands a seaman, who, after a short stay in the town, re-embarks; finally, the vessel itself enters the harbor and is moored at the dock.

The vessel belongs to the Bombern Confederacy it is ascertained. She is a propeller of 700 to 750 toos, and, from appearances, of great speed. From the looks of her spars and ontward appearance, it is plain that she still needs repairs, and that her armament is only temporary. From which conclusions are drawn, if she left England in her present condition there were g od reasons for her doing wo—at the bottom of which one may discern political of the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired of the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired and the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. Making our entired in the deck plates is started from a blow on the side ly not less than 250,000 men. calls her the Rappahanneck. The following is a description of her ensign: A white field with a red union, the latter having a bine St. Andrew's cross and thirteen stars | a solid 10-inch, fell, after striking upon the deck, and men. An army large enough, if determined and desequal to the three en States forming the Confederacy.

It is said that len Federal vessels are cruising in the British Channel after the Rappahannock, but with cur long nights and a heavy fog it will be easy for her to evade

These young men, our guests for two mon'hs, are evidently the staff of the Rappabannock. The captain appears to be about thirty years of age; his officers not more than twenty to twenty-four. The majority of them were in the old United States Navy, but on the breaking out of the war re igned, and cast their lots with those of the bolte securing the muzze box. The discharge of nome quit their meanines—their cruen speculation and the ensuing summer go to work and do their section. That age does not give experience of the XI-inch gun or else the bow of a shot on the turret, their whole duty in raising crops, and the next year we warfare, but often most lofty acts of heroism are performed. General Bonaparte was but twenty-five are not properly accured. The other turret plates in when he made the first campaign of Italy. The captain of the frigate Glory, in his five brilliant engagements off the coast of Italand with the Eng ish, in 1793, was but twenty-nine. Imagination becomes inflamed with love of country, and disentinalment of an odious yoke; hence it is not difficult to conceive that these young Americans, finding the uselves similarly situated as their fathers of yes, was in 1776, with battle flatterly with their propers of yes, were in 1776, with battle flatterly with their propers of yes, was in 1776, with battle flatterly with their propers of yes, were in 1776, with battle flatterly with their propers of yes, were in 1776, with battle flatterly with their propers of yes, were and of the peforated plates on top: These plates in the turret, like done of the peforated plates on top: These plates in the restrict on the turret, like one of the plates on the turret plates in the turret plates in the turret plates in the turret plates in the XI-inch gun or else the bow of a shot on the turret, like one of the plates of the track of were in 1776, will battle flercely with their brothers of yesterday, but to-day enemies.
We are told that orders have been received from Paris

to give the Happahandeck full liberty as to her move The vessel is from Sheernees.

of the hair having suddenly been changed from the from heavy shot, two of them on the composition ring produce a little more than enough to support himself ed in double file, with lighted tapers in their hands __ told the Marquis de la ? ree that when he heard the the latter, separating on either side, left the young la edict commanding all harmenots to attend mass on throwing it with such violence to the other side of the pain of banishment, the moustache turned white on one side of his face which he was leaning on his hand. A very interesting indeed. She was dressed as a bride, more general effect happened to a man in one of the western islands, who was descending a rock to gather sea fowls' nests. While he was suspended in the air by a rope he was attacked by two eagles who had their ærie in the crag and making a stroke at them with his convent of her own free will, the bishop, in a quiet dis dirk, severed the rope over his head to a single ply; he at the same time strack down pilot, Mr. Sofield, twice

Testimeny of their Officers.

Secretary Welles, in his late report, communicated some interesting testimony as to the performances of rolled back in least in the wood and the wood backing some interesting testimony as to the performances of his monitors in the attempt of Admiral Dupont to take deeply indented, and started from side and extremity Charleston. We make the following extracts :

Captain Dayton, who commanded the monitor Pas-

saic, says : At the fourth s ot from XI-inch guns, I was struck in quick succession in the lower part of the turret by we heavy shot, which bulg d in its plates and beams, and forcing together the rails on which the XI-inch carriage worked, rendered it wholly taeless for the remainder of the action, several hours being necessary to put it again in working order. Soon after it was discovered that there was something the matter with the urret itself, which could not be moved, and on examnation it was found that a part of the brass sing underneath it had been broken off, and being forced in board, had jammed; on clearing this the turret could again be moved, but for some time irregularly. A lite after a very beavy rifle shot struck the upper part of the turret, broke all of its eleven plates, and then glano make an indentation of two and a half inches. extending nearly the whole length of the shot. The blow was so severe as to considerably mach in the pilot house, bend it over, open the plates and squeeze out the top, so that on one side it was lifted up three inches above he top on which it rested, exposing the inside of the pilot house, and rendering it likely that the next shot would take off the top itself eatirely.

Captain Rodgers, of the Weehawken :

Two or three heavy shot struck the side armor near he same place. They have so broken the iron that it only remains in splintered fragments upon that spot much of it can be picked off by hand and the wood

The deck was piere d so as to make a hole, through which water ran into the vessel; but it was not large Thirty six bolts were broken in the turret, and a good many in the pilot-house; but as these are concealed by an iron lining, I have no means of knowing how

Captain Worden, of the Montauk :

I desire to say that I experienced serious embarrassment in man œuvering my vessel in the narrow and un- On the 2d May our services were accepted by the Govcertain channel, with the limited means of observation ernor, and on the 13th were ordered to Wilmington to afforded from the pilot house, under the rapid and con- camp of instruction, and remained there drilling until centrated fire from the forts, the vessels of the fleet close around me, and neither compass or buoys to guide me. | Co., at Fort Fisher and remained there fortilying the After testing the weight of the enemy's fire, and observing the obstructions, I am led to believe that Charleston cannot be taken by the naval force now present. and that, had the attack been continued, it could not tail to result in disaster.

Commander Ammon of the Pataneco:

Forty-seven projectiles of the enemy struck the versel. No damage was done which disabled her, although injuries were received which multiplied would do so .-Forty belts of the smoke stack were broken and a chain around it will be necessary to its continued se-

I think a want of vision one of the most serious deupon the basis of that doctrine, practically applied, fects of this class, making it impossible to fight them must, in the sight of God, be regarded as founded on advantageously, to avoid dangers, or to make a satis-

Another question of great importance as relates to their efficient employment is the character of the battery. If it is proposed to batter down forts with a 15 inch gun, then it is quite plain that we have to come approach of the chemy, the two latter were taken prison- needing for his own profit, or with intent to defraud larly in volley or whether each man loads and fires as within distances at which heavy ordnance, if employed

injure or perhaps disable us.

Commander Rodgers, of the Catskill: I was surprised to find, even with this severe fire. that these vessels could be so much injured in so short as in Ban, head and Baton Rouge, as very extensive and cording to the forms prescribed in the several States officers and musicians in the centre. The front rank

Commander Fairfax, of the Nantucket : tor or other efficer, agent or employee, or in which he and many a horse and his rider goes down before the After the third shot from the 15-inch gun the part stopper became jammed, several shot striking very near the port and driving in the plating; it was not used

again. As the fleet withdrew the forts materially slackened concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries. I am con-vinced that, although this class of vessels can stand a beyond measure at this experiment of monitors over-

Lt. Beardslee, of the Nantucket:

One rifle shot struck on the lower corner of the 15. inch port, denting the outer plate about one and a half the exemption law, and therefore not now liable to coninches, and bulging the whole thickness so much as to scription. This leaves a grand total between the sges prevent the port stopper from swinging. This shot of 18 and 45, in the Southern States proper, of 900,000 was received after the third fire of the 15-inch, and now called for and hable to the service. This estimawas received after the third fire of the 15-inch, and disabled the gun for the rest of the fight, we not be tion is made from the census taken before the war, and disabled the gun for the rest of the fight, we not be that there has been more than 300,000 ing able to open the port. A 10-inch shot struck di- it cannot be that there has been more than 300,000 rectly opposite, and near the top of the turret, starting a number of bolts, and breaking the clampering inside. During the action the turret became jammed. Upon of the fighting population of the Southern States be examination, we discovered six or seven bolt heads and thoroughly marshalled, exclusive of all exemptions, as nuts that had follen inside and into the recess around the law now stands, we shall yet have an army at 600, the bottom of the turret, rendering it necessary to key | 000 men. Does this look like being whipped, or that the turret higher in order to clear them. Upon at it is yet time to give up the struggle short of our intempting to revolve the turret again to-day, found that dependence?

There is yet little short of 100,000 principals of subanother had fallen since the first were removed. The pilot house was struck one, a square hit, but doing no stitutes now called for; and suppose, in addition to damage. The side armor was struck nine times—once this, that Congress shall now repeal or so modify the below the water line. A number of the side plates are exemption law as to bring in all such mechanics as are started so much that another shot in their vicinity not absolutely necessary upon railroads for transporwould, in my opinion, knock them off. One bolt was tation and in the workshops of the Con'ederacy to run driven through the iron, and is buried in ak. One the machinery, we shall yet have an addition of certainlions, and received five shots in the lower sections-one,

The steam whistle was cut off. The deck plate was cut in tweive places. One shot cut through the iron eral Capitol in 90 days. and about two inches into the beam, starting the plate several bolis, and the planking for some feet below .- to be correct, that the timid and irresplate may see This was directly over the Andrews pump, in the engine room. The others are not perious- The first discharge of XV-inch gun blew off eight of the heads of don't believe a word of it. Let the people that are at the bolte securing the muzze box. The discharge of home quit their meanness—their cruel speculation and lifted one of the peforated plates on top. These plates their whole duty in raising crops, and the next year we causing trouble and confusion in getting orders promtly convened from pilot house to engine room.

Capt. Downes, of the Nahant:

CHANGE OF THE HAIR.—There are several instances having become jammed from the efforts of three blows only be necessary that each productive laborer should off a piece of iron weighing 78 pounds from the interior that assisted to keep the house square in its bearings house, striking, bending and disarranging stearing gear in its course, that it bounded from the inside curtain and fell back into the centre of the house), and the other on the outside of turret bulging it in and driving off the 15% inch apron bolted on the inside to keep in place the gun-rails, and down the main trace of turret.

The bolt-heads flying from the inside of pilot house Cobb, helmsman, fatally injuring with fractured skull, leaving me alone in the pilot house, the steering gear at the same time becoming disarranged. We were within

in one were struck by two shot in close proximity, rolled back in places. On port quarter side armor from stern. The deck is struck twice damaginglyone shot near the propeller well, quite shattering and tearing the plating in its passage and starting up twenty-five bolts; another starting plate and twenty

bolts, and slighter blows are numerous. In smokestack armor there are three shot marksone that p erced the armor, making a hole fifteen inches long and nine inches broad, displacing grating inside and breaking seven bolts. In the turret there are marks of nine shot; fifty six of the bolts are broken perceptibly to r, the bolt heads flying off inside the turret and the bolts starting a most their length out side, some of them flying out completely, and being found at a considerable distance from the turret on the deck. Doubtless many others are broken that we cannot detect. as by trying them we find others loosened One shot struck the upper part of the turret, breaking through every plate, parting some of them in two, three cing upward took the pilot-house, yet with such force as and four places. In the pilot house there were marks of six shot, three of them 11 inch; twenty-one of the bolts were broken perceptibly, and others evidently started. The plates are also much started, and the pilot house itself, I think, much damaged and wrecked; indeed, it is my opinion that four more such shot as it received would have demolished it. One shot at the base broke every plate through, and evidently nearly penetrated it.

From the Fayetteville Observer. From the North Carolina Soldiers.

CAMP 18th N. C. TROOPS, Jan. 14, 1864. Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As it has become cusomary for the commandants of companies to publish the history of their companies, and believing that the friends of my company would like to know what part the old Bladen Guards has taken in this desperate struggle for our independence, I feel that I will only be doing my duty to give a sketch of their history.

On the 26th April, 1861, the Bladen Guards organized in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C., by electing George Tait Captain, John A. Richardson 1st Lt., T. J. Purdie 2d Lt., and R. M. Devane Brevet 2d Lt. 8th June, we were ordered to relieve Capt. McRae's point until the 12th Dec., '61, we relieved Capt. Hedrick at Zeke's Island, remained there untill the 15th March, '62, mean time the company re-collisted for the period of 2 years or the war, on the 10th day of March. On the 15th March were ordered to Kinston and on the 17th March reported to Maj. Hall, of the 7th N. C. Troops, and were attached to that Reg't until the 18th, when our Reg't, the 8th N. C., arrived from Port Royal, S. O: we then took our place as Co. K in the 18th. On the 24th April, '62, the 18th having been held in under the conscript act, re-organized, and our company having delayed to organize until that time, re-organized by electing 1st Lieut. R. M. Devane Captain, private T. J. Wooten 1st Lieut., private J. C. Monroe, 2d Lt., and A. H. Tolar 3d Lt. On the 7th of May we were ordered to Richmond; on the 9th arrived in Richmond and camped, and on the 11th were ordered to proceed to Gordonsville. On the morning of the 14th took up our line of march from Gordonsville to New Market in the Valley, but when the Regiment was near the foot of the Blue Ridge the order was countermanded, and our Brigade ordered to Hanover Court House. Taking the back track we marched to Gordonsville, a distance of thirty-five miles, in a day and a half: there embarked for Hanover Court House, and on the 22d May pitched our tents at that place. On the 26th, we took beating of the long roll and booming of cannon. In Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday night, 24th mst., Lieut. We were soon formed and about 2 o'clock made our JOHN KIRKLAND, to Miss Ezilly a. BAILEY, dauguse beating of the long roll and booming of cannon. appearance on the field of battle. Since that time our of James H. Bailey, of Winnington. Reg't has participated in the following named battles, and Co. K has never failed to do its whole duty in all Our fire was very slow, necessarily, and not half so of them. Mechaicsville 26th June, '62, Cold Harbor Cedar Run 9th August, Warrenton Springs 22d Aug., Manassas Flains 27th, Manassas Junction 28th. Bull Run 30th, Ox Hill 1st Sept'r, Harper's Ferry 15th, may his loving friends comfort themselves and say dearest Sharpsburg 17th, Shepherdstown 20th, Erederiricks- Ginert, burg 12th, 13th and 14th Dec., Wilderness 1st May Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee, '63, Chance lersville 2d and 31, Gettysburg, Pa 2d

and 3d July, Falling Waters 14th, Briste: Station 16th October, Culpeper O. H. 8th Nov'r. Co. K has furnished 4 Cols., 3 Majore, 6 Captains. 4 Number killed and died from sickdess: 20 killed in battle; 10 died from disease; 20 discharged for disabili-

CONFEDERATE FORCES. From the Winston (N. C.) Sentinel.

It is roughly estimated that the forces now engaged in the Confederate army, in all its departments, reach about 515,00 men. The white male population in the Confederate States between 18 and 45 years, liable to conscription, exclusive of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Delaware, is 1,115,000. It is estimated that about 215,000 are exempted under the act known as slain in the war or disabled or that are now sick. It must therefore be apparent that if the entire strength

accordingly. labor of the country from what it now is, of 850,000 perate, to take New York city, Philadelphia and Bos-bound, near Wilmington, N. C. L. R. LOFTIN, ton, and demand terms of peace at the door of the Fed-

We show these figures, which we believe in the main that there is yet no real cause of despondency. But we are told that we shall die by starvation.

ed to the white population, after deducting 1,000,000 which is ample for the service, we yet would have a which is ample for the service, we yet would have a population of considerable over 10,000,000. Of this surely not less than 5,000,000 would in times of necessity like the present be engaged in productive labor.—

At this estimation that there might be enough produce.

At this estimation that there might be enough produced the constraint will bring any tix books in their possession. We soon began to suffer from the effects of the terri- sity like the present be engaged in productive labor .ble and I believe a most unprecedented fire to which we At this estimation that there might be enough produce were exposed, and at 4.30 the turrets refused to inrn, made to support the army and the country, it would and another. But in the rich lands of our Southern country one laborer can produce a sufficiency for three times that number.

From these calculations we think it may be safely and beyond quation assumed, that if the Southern people will be true to themselves, united and determined, they never can be subdued. Let them all over the land scoff the traitor from their midst wherever found, and rally to the support of the country in all its departments, present an unbroken and determined front to the enemy, and victory is sure to crown their labors .-And then in future we shall be free, our homes our own, our land glorious, our history brilliant, our propie prosperous and happy. And they shall build monu ments over the graves of our glorious dead, and song shall remember them so long as treed m lasts, or liber tv is loved.

NEW CURE FOR BURNS -A new cure for burns is noticed as infallible by Les Mondes. The affected part is kept under water, in a basin, or a bath, the negative pole of a Volta Farradiac apparatus is put in comman nication with the water, while the positive pole communicates with some part of the body out of the water. astrous result. And is kept under water, in a basin, or a bath, the negative Barks has ordered an election and convention (?) [Loudeath to the world. On her body, as she lay thus,
isiana probably] on the first Monday in April. The consention to rece the first Monday in April. The consenting the first Monday in April. The consenting the best to the decide the first Monday in April. The consenting the first Monday in April. The consenting the best Monday in April. The consenting t of his condemnation to death, the hair turned as white futile efforts to turn the guns on to the fort, I con- nicates with some part of the body out of the water of his condemnation to death, the hair turned as white little efforts to the inflamation is subdued, generally in an hour. When on the coast. Apply to We received the following injuries to the vessel and the whole person has been in flame the patient must be fittings, besides those already enumerated: the plates put into a bath, with the negative pole in the direction

Jan. 11, 1984.—104 tf.—104 25

Fallure of the Monitors in the Charleston Fight on side armor broken badly badly in several places and of the foot, and the positive one touching the name of the neck. Some of the water must be changed every 15 minutes to prevent it becoming warm.

ONE EAR AT A TIME - Many extraordinary per sons, who have figured in history as men of action, have had a propensity to do their thoughts rather than speak hem; to convey, or at least to enforce their meaning by some significant action rather than by words.

Sir Walter Scott relates of Napoleon that once in a sharp altercation with his brother Lucien not being able to bow him to his will, he dashed on the marble floor a mignificent watch which he held in his hand, xclaiming, " I made your fortunes. I can shatter th m pieces easier than I do that watch!

Everybody has heard the story of Canute the Great When his courtiers were extolling his power and good fortune as a kind of omnipotence over nature as well as men, he quietly ordered his throne to be set on the sea beach when the tide was out, and, when the waves came rolling in playing around his seat, irreverently throwing water and spray over his sacred person, he silently allowed the spectacle to rebuke their silly flatte**ry**. A good instance of this symbolism is related of Alex-

ander the Great. Accusation was once presented to

him against one of his officers. When the informer began his statement, Alexander turned one ear towards him and closed the other firmly with his hand; implying that he who would form a just judgment must not abandon himself altogether to the party who gets the first hearing; but while he gives one ear to accusation. he should reserve the other, without bias or preposees sion, to the defence. If we should shut both ears when we hear an injurious report, in mest cases, no harm would be done .-

But the least that fairness requires is, to keep one close and reserve it for the other side. For who does not know (though most people forger) that there are two sides to every story. It we would only adhere to the rule of one ear at a time, it would prevent many a rash udgment, and spare many an injured reputation and many a wounded heart.

WILMINGTON MARKET, JANUARY 27, 1864. BEEF CATTLE-Are in demand for butchering purposes. and scarcely as coming in. We quote on the hoof at \$1 to BEESWAX -\$2 50 to \$2 75 per ib.

Bacon—Is in demand, and only small lots coming in.— We quote from carts at \$1 00 to \$2.75 per lb. for hog ound. EUITER-\$5 to \$5 50 per lb. Cosk—Is in demand, and market almost bare. We quote in the small way at \$14 to \$15 per busice.

Cosk meal—Is scarce and wanted. Sells from the granaries at \$12 per busicel, in lots to suit.

COPPEBAS -- Retails at \$3 to \$1 per 1b. . COTTUN-Prices have declined, and we quote sales for the week at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 1b., as in quarry. FLOUR-is in demand, and scarcely any coming to market. We quote small sales from store during the week at

\$140 to \$100 per bbi. for superfine. FODDER-\$15 to \$18 p-r 100 lbs. HAY-\$18 to \$20 per 100 ibs. 75 to \$4, and dry \$4 to \$4 25 per lb. I.EATHER-Sole \$11 50 to \$12, and upper \$13 50 to \$13

LARD-\$2 50 per lb. MOLASSKS-\$15 to \$14 per gailon by the bbl. NAILS - By the keg, \$1 60 to \$1 70 per ib.

Poultry-Live towis, \$2 50 to \$2 75, and Turkeys \$10 to

\$12 each, dressed \$2 to \$2 25 per ib.
PRAS—Cow are in demand, and will sell readily at high prices. We quote \$14 to \$15 per bushel.

Psa Ners - From carts, \$10 to \$12 00 per bushel. Pork Press is brought in sparingly, and meets with ready sale from carts at \$1.75 to \$2 per lb.

RICE—Clean sells by the cask at 60 cents per lb.
SALT—Small sale—from store during the week of Sound made at \$18 to \$20 per bushel. ECGAR-\$3 40 to \$5.50 per 1b. by the barrel.

EBERTING - Payettevide factory, \$1 40 to \$3.50 per yard FPIRITS TERPENTINE - Sells at \$3 per gallon. TALLOW-\$2.50 to \$4.75 per 10

Word—is brought to market slowly, and is in demand at high prices. We quote by the boat load at \$35 to \$32 for pine, \$34 to \$35 for ash, and \$40 to \$15 per cond for oak. MAKKIKD.

DIED. At Myrtie Grove Sound, New Hanover county, on the 16th of January, 1854, GilBeRf B., son of James N. and Susan E. Adkins, ag:d 10 years, 9 months and 13 days. He has left a kind fa her and tender mother to mourn their loss, but we trust that their loss is his eternal gain, and

Nor tread the rough paths of this world by thy side, But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee, And sinners may hope, since the sinless has died.

In this town, this (Wednesday) morning, Mr. EDWARD P. SELLERS, aged 45 years. NOTICE. WILL BE SOLD on the 6th day of February next, at Thos. S. Eaven's Store, Bladen county, two negro

Mun, the property of James B. Pridgen.
J. M. PRIDGEN, Commissioner. Jan. 28th MEDICAL CARD. AVING to leave the army on account of ill health, I respectfully offer my professional services to the peo-

pre of Commons and adjoining Commes. With ten years experience in the practice of my profession, I hope to be able to give all who may favor me with a call entire I can be found at my residence, three miles from Peacock's Store. R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

P. W. Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the cieirs of Wm. H. Craig.
T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that
Jemma Littleton, former y Jemma Craig, and cavory
resawater, formerly Savory Craig, is not an Linabitant of this state, or upon difigent enquiry cannot be found; publication is hereby ordered for s.z. weeks to be made in the Wilmington Journal for the sail Jemima Littleton and Sayory Freshwater to appear and make detence to the suit at the March. Term of the count; and that in details

thereof the petition will be taken pro con fesso and neard S. B. BUNTING, Clerk.

THE FIRM OF LOFTIN & CURRIE is this day desolv ed by mutual consent of parties. G. T. LOFTIN. Dec. 17th, 1833.

YDERSONS having claims against the above firm will Call or address i. B. Loftin, at Bear Swan p. N. FOR SALE-Six Salt Pans and Fixtures, on Middle

Bear swamp, N. C. CARDS, COFFEE, CAPS. COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, Gen and Pistol Caps, Band Saw, bastard and thin saw Fines, Horse and Michael Cohars, Hio Coffee, bug 17, Bar Lead, Shoe Blacking, Fishing Lines and Hooks, no e and Upper Leather, Phys. Tacks, Candles, Education, Hinges, Fancets, Gua flints, Rattraps, Awis, Gimbiets, Hoes, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WILSON'S Off, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Farablishment.

Jan. 25th, 1514

116-3 & 1511 A FEMALE SEMIJARY AT WAKE SURESP A FEMALE SENTEARY AT WAKE SOREST XILL BE OPENED ON THURSDAY, the 4th February next, under the control of Professors hopell and simmons. Instruction will be given in all branches usually aught in Female Culing s. Inthon per Session of twenty weeks, \$75; music, 50; unse of Piano, \$10. Board and washing, \$500 per beasion, each student turnishing lights, towers, I pair sheets, and two pillow cases. Board at \$10. Board and the province of the professor for the part of the province of the provin

WILL be sold at public and tion on Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at the late residence of Thomas tex, deceased, in Hong Shelter district, of New Hanever county, Grop, Stock and Provisions of said Lee's estate, compating of Corn, P as, Kire, Pork, Bacon, Cattle, Hoxs, sheep, Horses, Muies, Jack and Jensy, also Farming Fools, Caris, Waggons, Beggs, one Timber Waggon &c., tc. Also, will be reased the Plantation, and Twenty Ne-

gross bired out for the year.
R BEST LEE, JOHN J. MO RE, Adm'rs.

TO WOOD CUTTE . S. VE WANT to purchase ONE BUNDAED CORDS I mg leaf pine wood, delivered on the river back, within with miles of tows.

O. G. PARSLEY & C. J. Ladin 20 and 1. Jan'y 20, 1864 1'3-2'-15

SALT WORKS AND LAND FO . SALE

VE OFFER FOR SALE 1.000 A NEWS OF GO 10 PE land, in Blunswick County, N. C., on he is no near the mouth of Shal otte River, and the plantation of owned by the heirs of Rev. Wm Giule. upon who cated a COMPLETE St. T.OF SALT WOLKS contributed by the contri A cocd was E

on the coast. Apply to
Or ALVA SMITH, Fair Bad, N.

CO FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WIL MINGTON, N. C., SATUBDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

East We learn from the Raleigh Progress that Gov. Value has received a dispatch from Gen. Longstreet, dated Russellville, January 19th, stating that the report that Gen. Vance was captured at Sevierville was th mucht to be true. Sevierville is in East Tennessee, received. not fac from the North Carolina line, and between didate for President, meets at Chicago on the fourth of devastate our land, and that we be permitted to live under Greatville and Katexville. The Progress says there July. his capture will prove a severe blow to us.

THE MATOR, JOHN DAWSON, Esq., requests us to Also, not new edge the receipt of two hundred and eighteen States to the Union; that such a policy should be pursued the counsels of peace. We shall not cease to implore God ferred to the division in the Methodist Church North dollars from an unknown contributor, over the signa- towards the people of the insurgent States, and shall be to pour out a spirit of christian love and peace upon all the and South, and regretted that separation of the two ture of "Buclah," for the benefit of the poor of best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war people in America, and to rescue them from the great ca. sections of the country had not then taken place. That town, which amount will be properly applied as re- to a close, and to restore said States to the Union, under amities with which they are afflicted. Dated at Rome, third possibly it could have been effected at that day without

We command the following well timed, and well writter editorial of the North Carolinia Presbyterian of er. We hope there are not many of that class : Never Despair,

It is not ear province to enter into mere political disquior readers about the present condition and aspect of 16 and 60 years, in the wittary service. caffairs. With some of our christian readers, at d, we have a good effect, while it will v n i risre anv cae.

he cause of the excessive gloom and despondenor lotting down so generally upon the minds of our peoof defence undertaken without though be the consequences? Was it doemed a er partime; or did you believe that it would certainin a lew months? Were you guilty of the awfulof taking the sword and calling upon the God detend the right, without having looked well the cause you proposed thus to defend?a ter a mement, if the enemy should prolong and you should be called to endure great priof friends or property, that you would t our own people, abuse our own authorities a bettering your condition by making some ith the enemy? How does the present feelprespord with that which was manifestar of the conflict? Every man who Him avor of the war, when it was entered is there amongst us that did not?) ought nt at anything else than a vigorous and ion of it until the enemy shall desist and e is f. eadom and peace. Any other course. ment, la Lei ber mandy por christian ; ed sgrare upon those who should fall into it, Simulely in more bloodshed and suffering than

spradent or gloomy! Are you in doubt four cause? Have the developments of d you that we were in error, to take up selves against the enercachments of irreer i projunties threatening cor utter ruin ; e and temper of the enemy removed the pressins under which you labored at the comand softened down the hard feelings that you the under of the celebrated proclamation that Ita deciaration of war against us? If Hotler in New Orleans? Or of Mil. be replaced by foreign legations, and a republican governy of Vaginia? Or of Barnside in Tennes- ment be retained. the negro schears or the indiscriminate plun- reconclustion in America. detail Congress, or by that miracle of justice the proglamation of President Lincoln?

would appeal more directly to Christians

on still colieve in the right and justice of the rate c. 170, then why are you clocmy and despond la become of your Christianity? - your becrowing Previdence :-your trust in a fust and vio worke hell things according to the couna nwn vill? You connot believe that the wisdom cly this rightmare weight on your soul, givtese in taxant prophesies of evil. and anticipacar c lamites soon to beight us? If we have

it to cities and candor looked at the issues of ca, and roused themselves to the work which should be engaged. We verily 7 that we hold dear in this world is the field as our consciences dictate or enjoy er'y we new hold, than we shall be per those who think differently, if they are not | ed for three years. cover their error when too late. When the tric lumnity-too much mammon wor- and elequent. he's conservation of heart, soul and subare for which we are battling. The needed Louis, on ice, on the 15th January. con of et; and He will be sure to do it, rolling be greatly increased in its geverity.

ers of the Editor for several days past I be sufficient apolegy for any omissions d to be able to state that he is considered | Hampshire and Pennsylvania. ent coday, and we have hopes that he will be able, is a few days, to resume, at least in a measure,

deal Examining Board for New Hanover yet been known. and Blue, wick counties, will meet in Wilmington on the 23, 33, and 4th of February. See notice.

We fear that the reported capture of this gallant of-

feer is but 100 trac. In addition to what we have already published from the Progress, the Raleigh Standard gives the following extract from a letter from Marshall, Madison County:

command is some what unfavorable. He left Asheville, exceed brough some of the western counties, ug the neutlains, made his way into Sevier re. He then came upon a Yankee foraging suit of him, and overhauled him on Cosby's Creek, at the feed where they are reported to have almost completely surrounded him and it is feared that they have in capturing bim and the larger portion of hope that the eiler is not so bad as represented."

Making the M st CF it -Scu hey says, in one of his let ave tell you of the Spaniard who always puts eat cherries, that they of the ellyment; and though I do not cast in in my courses. I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy

er changes, the marriaguaches and other plants, sub-cito the rivace of 1 seers, if county shield them. The um and other making of to be ravages of insects, may a saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree, hunches of the elder leaves.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Actof Congress, in the year 1863. by J. S. Theasher, in the Clerk's Cffice of the District Court of the Confederate Etates for the Northern District

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS. ORANGE C. H., VA., Jan. 21st. 1864.

may be pessibly some mistake in the matter, but we A canous of the Democratic members of Congress was fear it is but too true. Gen. Vance was a gallant offi: held at the Capitol on the 11th. A resolution was passed orable Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States But let no man condemn the government for it was his

the Constitution, with all their constitutional rights unim- December. paired. The utmost harmony prevailed between the Democrats

and Conservatives. General McClellan's nomination by the Conservatives of the Hoth just, to the weak kneed portion of our readname. His friends have promi ed to support cordially any man nominated.

A bill will shortly be introduced in the Vankee Congress. B's case but we would really like to have a friendly chat which will probably pass, putting alimale negroes between The Marstal of the District of Columbia, under the con-

> fiscation act, has seized the property of Trusten Polk and W. T. Smith. Meade arrived in Phildelphia on the 12th, and was serenaded. He made a speech, urging his hearers to do

everything in their power to put men in the army, which is under way to crush the rebellion. He premised to do everything himself to crush out the armed traiters. Wilson's resolution to expel Garrett Davis from the Senate was taken up or the 13th. Among the crowd who

attended was Seward. Newly all the Pepresentatives were on the floor of the Senat -. expelled, he would go to Kentucky and raise the cry of

the faithless men in charge of the Government. Other Sepators are yet to speak.

a disappreval of his course. General's Cadwaillider. Hunter and Fadsworth have been appointed a committee to go to Chattaneoga and inventigate the (hickamaega fights.

The Herald says that Frement will run as an independent candidate for P.e.s.dent, and fears that the canvas will be | ing the consideration of this measure. The voice of yescarried into spenes of violence, bloodshed and confusion. Grant has left Nachville to prepare for the great conflict

in East Tenzessee. The Washington Chronicle says that Magruder has 18,000 men under him in Texas.

A number of mechanics and carpenters have been sent from Washington to repair the Rail Boad in East Tennes-

The New York Senate has passed a bill changing the constitution so as to snow soldiers to vote. The Steamers Hipernia and Scotia have arrived with Euro; ean dates to the 2nd January.

The Paris pagers deny that Maximilian refuses to accout the Mexican throne. The Paris correspondence of the London Herald says that goto this change, what gave rise to the Archduke persists in declaring that all the troops will

Act transferred to North Carolina and East- Napo'con made a pac fin speech on New Year's day and is t the arrest of women in our own State expressed the hope that 18.4 would be a year of peace and

La France publishes the co torms, in our Eastern counties! Have you dent Davis and the Popo. the latter addresses Davis as the there gentle and forbeating confiscation | illustrious President, and expresses much friendship.

The Gezette Uching says that Lickens will shortly proceed to Miramon on business with Maximilian, relative to reading the latest news from the Federal Con. Mexico. gre-s, such as that publish d to-day in our secular depart The British Parliament meet on the first of February .-

> lions of pounds sterling, while trade returns show thirty per cent. increase. The Tycoon of Japan has determined upon expelling al

The London Times protests against the Federal enlistments in England. A searching enquiry made in regard to the sailing of the Rappahamaic, resulted in the dismissing reached here. of the mechanics and laborers engaged in her construction,

and precaution taken to prevent a similar occurrence. The Alabama, when fast heard from, was in the straits If Fide a clair true to corselves, all the powers of Sanda, pursued by the Eteamer Wycoming. The latest respecting the troubles in Germany, is that England protests, as does Norway, against the Federal oc-

cupation of Schlenwig, and adheres to the settlement of 1852. In the meantime the Federal occupation progresses, Federal troops having entered Holated on the 24th December. The Danish army is reticing and will probably aban-

Napolcon has written a non-commitat letter. The peace of Europe is seriously threatened.

Lincoln has decided that his amnes y proclamation does in lands of possessin quiet the servants | not extend to prisoners of war. The New-York Times says | from the Light House lalet batteries. The position of the hen "leen in our house" or "bought with that at least three fourths of Meade's army have re-culist- fiset is unchanged. No name of interest from the coast.

The Mexicans attacked the French on the 17th of De cember, and were repulsed with a loss of 2009. Blackson schoon and his eyes put out-THEN A telegram from headquarters army of the Potomac reas seeds and an honorable peace. We says that John Minor Bets has been urged to accept a place in the Senate from Virginia in Washington, in the Col. Tom Vincent, of the 7th Kentucky Federal cavalry, at I'e will give us peace when our people place of Fowden, and that he has written a letter stating that he is unwilling to accept the honor, hoping the time omeers of sale sales regiment, as the manifestations of public is not far distant when he can stand as the connecting link the policy of arming negroes, and saying he would shoot the field must be succeeded by military (compation. President to the policy of arming negroes, and saying he would shoot the field must be succeeded by military (compation. President to vertically the policy of arming negroes, and saying he would shoot the field must be succeeded by military (compation. President to the policy of arming negroes, and saying he would shoot the field must be succeeded by military (compation. President to vertically negroes). and us There has been, and still is, too much between the North and the South. It is said to be brief the first negre he saw with a sword.

> Heavy laden we gons were crossing the Missis ippi at St. The Herald, of the 15th, has despatches from Culpaper saying that Stuart, with 5000 men, was at Leesburg, and wou'd either cut the Orange Rail Road at Bull Run, or the Baltimore and Ohio Road at Point of Rocks.

Linealn has been nominated for re-election by the Relately occurred in our editorial columns. publicans in the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New The Richmand correspondent of the London Times says

that if the rebel Congress, which, it must be confessed. has hitherto shown little grasp, or carnestness or capacity. falls to rise to the height of the great arguments before it. then must be expected such misery as upon earth has never is held in odium, not more by the people of these States

release of Mej. White, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of the United States, and as an indication of its purfor Gen. Trimbie. Gold in New York 1551, which is higher than at any time

since April last. HOSPITAL BUILDINGS BURNED.

RICHMOND, Jan, 21, 1864. Seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near the city, were destroyed by fire this morning, between two and The news in regard to a portion of Gen. Vance's bed clothing were destroyed. The fire was accidental. three o'clock. A large quartity of commissary stores and

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

ich be captured and was making his way out by the Military Committee on the subject of the President, come upon a backade in the road on Cosby's on the 10th August last, assigning Gen. Lawton to discharge ch took him some ten or twelve hours to rethe duties of Quartermaster General, without removing Col. in the meantime the Yankees started in pur- Myers from that position. The report covers forty pages, and sets forth that the President has continued in service a number of officers commissioned under the Provisional Government, without being re-nominated, after having con-Hese are such facts as we learned on sulted with the Senate on that point, and been advised by I m some who made their escape. These that body to the contrary. It alleges that Gen. Lawton is Fate try confused and conflicting, and we still discharging the duties of Quartermaster General without portion with that which has befallen our own soldiers to its cause? It is time to knock the thing to authority; that he has given no bond, and every dollar drawn from the treasury on his requisition is illegal. The Senate adopted a resolution that Myers is now Quartermas ter General, and is required by law to discharge the duties er and inone tempting. In like manner I of that effice, and Lawton is not authorized. The Senate lit to be practiced by barbarians and savages. was not in secret session to-day.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21, 1864. The enemy commenced fi ing time fase shells to-day .-

Pius IXth is published. The President under date of Sept. 23rd, says that he has read the letters addressed by his holhis expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the following notice of the learned Doctor's address: the christian charity and love by which his holiness is sotested, and assures him that we are now and ever have Northern dates of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th have been been earnestly desirous that this wicked war shall coase, that we desire no evil to our enemies, nor covet their pos-

A National Democratic Convention, to nominate a can- sessions, but are only struggling that they may cease to

our own laws and institutions. The Pope's reply is addressed to the Illustrious and Honcer as do terror to the Yankees in East Tennessee, and unanimously, disapproving of the emancipation preclams. of America, Richmond.-He says it is very gratifying to retion, and recommending that a Democratic organ be started cognise that the people of the Confedera's States are and to, and when any man condemned it he felt as if he was in Washington, to be called the Constitution of the nation mated by the same desire for peace and tranquility incul-Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the lof the States and their rulers would receive and embrace South from the North, and going back to 1844, he re-

THE TAX IN KIND.

BICHMOND. Va., Jan'y 22d, 1864. In response to a resolution of the House on the 11th inst., day covering important information in relation to the col- South. In fact, we had become two separate people, lection of the tax in kind in eight States east of the Missis- because unity of purpose and ideas had desippi. No somplete returns have been received from any parted from the two sections. He adverted to the fact State. The total value of produce thus far collected, ac. cording to the schedule of the Virginta Commissioners, is it being acquiesced in by the nations of the world, did The detailed expenses of collection in Virginia, including buildings, rents, transportation and labor, is two and eighttenths per cent. on the value of the whole The expenses in the other States have not yet been received. The report recommends that the farmers be required to deliver their tenth within fifteen miles of some depot, instead of eight, as now, and be paid for the same.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND. Jan. 22, 1814. Yesterday witnessed in the House the most earnest struggle over the bill to fix the next meeting of Con- space we are compelled to omit. In common with the opposition to usurpation and tyrarny, and revolt against was made previously to reconsider the vote by which the close attention and regretted when the time arrived that bill was passed to meet the first Monday in April. The vote was taken on this motion yesterday, and agreed to by The New York Herald cays that the impression prevails year 42, nays 40. The vote was sgain taken by division on that Davis will not be expelled, but the Senate will express the passage of the bill, and rejected by 35 to 25. A motion was then made to recommit to the Judiciary Committee Various motions to instruct the committee were ruled out or voted down, and the motion to recommit was carriedaves 53, noes not c unted. All manner of parliam-ntary tactics and expedient, were resorted to on both sides durtorday show a change in the views of a considerable nomber of the members since the previous day. The report of the committee on this measure is locked for with much interest.

> The House agreed to Fenate's amendments to the bill to appoint an agent of the Treasury Department beyond the Mississippi, and it awaits the President's signature. A resolution was adopted cailing for General Beaure-

gard's reports of the defence of Charleston. Also, adopted, important resolutions concerning the ex

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND. Jac. 22, 1854. Benate that the committee be allowed to have printed the bill which they may agree upon, before presentation to Home; Flerida Home; Petersburg, et Virginia. The House bill, to fix the rank and pay of resolution of thanks to Gen. C.ebourne, officers and men, until a careful estimate is completed by the owners. for the victory at Einggold Gap. The military committee The English revenue for the past year decreased half a mil. reported favorably on the bil to create an invalid corps. which was made the special order for to-moriow.

PROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Va., Jan's 22d, 1864. Eight prisoners, captured by a squad of the 6th Virginia fortnight. Cavalry, under Lieut. Stringfellow, neer Warrenton, have he

A flag of truce was sent to the enemy on Monday, asking permission for the family of Gov. Emi.h to come from Warrenten into our lines. An answer was received on yesterday, refusing permission. Persons just out from Culpeper say that the Yankees are

treating our people kindly, furnishing the most needy with rations, and hauling wood for them. All five corps of the enemy's infantry, except guards for he bridges, are I ing around Culpeper C. H.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan 22d, 1864.

FROM TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tenn., Jan'y 22d, 1°64. One hundred and thirty-three Yankees were captured in the late skirmish and sent forward to-day. They state that was shot and killed by Major W. T. Bradley and two other officers of the same regiment, a few days since, for earning

Artillery firing was heard to-day near Strawberry Plains The weather is clear and pleasant.

Exchange of Prisoners.

In the Confederate Senate on Monday, Mr. Maxwell of Florida, offered the following resolutions in relation to the exchange of prisoners:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the action of the Confederate authorities, having in charge the matter of exchange of prisoners, in declining to treat with Gen. B. F. Butler, in relation thereto, is cordially approved by Congress, and the selection of such a person, who is justly outlawed by the President of the Confederate States, and who than by the people of all civilized countries, is regarded Henry M. Waifi di is to go to I ichmond to procure the as an act of petty spite on the part of the Government pose, covertly, to embrrras and avoid the further free

exchange of prisoners on any reasonable terms. Resolved, That the Government of the Confederate States is, and at all times has been, ready to make a fair exchange of prisoners, according to the cartel, and is prepared to resume negotiations to that end whenever met by a commissioner or agent of the United States not especially obnoxious to the people of these

States. Resolved, That any pretence of claims for the exchange of regro soldiers, who were, under our laws, d ze the substance, which is absolutely dependent upon slaves of Confederate citizens prior to the war, is alike unjustified by reason and the law of nations; for these

insurrection in its most destructive form. by the armies of the United States, such as for past has been denounced by the civilized world as only 8266

On motion of Mr. Orr, the resolutions were transerred to the secret calendar.

Gee House a few nights since. If rumor a peaks truly, the gallant of the following day two finely executed as the first plants, and the plants of the following day two finely executed as the first plants, and the plants of the following day two finely executed as followed of the following day two finely executed as followed of the following day two finely executed as followed of the market of the following day two finely executed as followed as followed of the following day two finely executed as followed by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as followed by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as followed by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as followed by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as few nights since. From further information obtained by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as few nights since. From further information obtained by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as few nights since. From further information obtained by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as few nights since. From further information obtained by conscription, be was ignorant. On the following day two finely executed as few nights and the finely exec RICHMOND, Jan. 22d, 1864. that which it is his wont to pursue, and will soon lead Congress. The correspondence between President Davis and Pope to the altar one of Alabama's airest daughters.

Address of the Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Smith.

On Friday night last, Dudley Hall, Lynchburg, was iness to the venerable chiefs of the Catholic Clergy in N.O. filled with an intelligent audience af ladies and gentle-and N.Y., and is deeply sensible of the christian charity and men, assembled to listen to an address from the R.v. in the name of the people of the Confederate States, effers and the Duty of the Hour." The Republican contains Dr. Smith held his andience for the space of two

hours, in giving his views on the subject designated. and he was listened to with a degree of attention that must have been very gratilying to him. He sketched his position, first by stating that in any criticisms he might make of the acts of the government it must not be supposed that he was finding fault, but that errors had been con mitted, in his opinion, and in so far as he was capable, he would endeavor to point them out .government, and one that he was proud to owe allegiance cated in the aforesaid letters. Oh, that other people also of the causes that brought about the separation of the blocdshed, but that it had to come and was ordained of Providence; that the civilization of the North was based upon commerce and manufacture, whilst that of the South-was based upon agriculture; that whilst we spoke the same language, yet, the ideas conveyed by that a people simply asserting their independence, and five million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars not make them independent. Trey could not sustain their position. A common suffering and a common cause was required to bind them in the ties of freedom. He drew a vivid picture of what would result to us as a people if we should be subjugated, which he said could never happen if we sustain the common cause by united efforts and with a determination to fight to the last men. He gave a deserved rebuke to upstart editors and conductors of newspapers, who were continually misleading the public mind, and bringing the cause into j opardy by captions fault findings and abuse of the government, and finally on the subject of the currency he gave some able views, which for the want of

We feel sesured that much good was accomplished by the address, and we wish a similar one could be de livered before every community of our beloved country. It would do much to banish the evil of faction, and cognize nore of the claims of numanity. They have no make us ready as one man to achive our independence feeling for their fellow men. Bo long as they have enough It would do much to tanish the evil of faction, and

or perish in the attempt. of course, in what we have given above we bardly

THE FIRE.-In our hastily prepared estimate, yesterday, of the damage done by the conflagration, we find that the figures given to us are somewhat below the true mark. It should be remembered, however, in the face of those whose cries are bitter for food. How long that in the first flush of a great excitement, such as attended the first, we are all naturally inclined to exaggetionate pecuniary consideration? How long shall the hunrate. It is as true of fires as of battles. First reports ger-mongers deal so hardly with the land? "And echo are generally the worst. Bearing this in mind, we answers" how long? chose to err on the safe side.

According to the latest information, the amount of change of prisoners, and requiring the President to com los on cotton was about \$3,000,000. Of this, the municate to Congress the present state of the negotia- amount covered by insurance is, say \$650.000. The loss sustained in the agencies of Mr. E. H. Nichols, i about \$400,000, which is divided among some twenty companies, the following being the principal losers :-Southern, of Savannah, Ga.; Alabama, of Montgome The Senate finance committee, which has been in con- ry; Old Dominion, of Virginia; Merchants, of Rich sultation two days during the session on the currency bill, mond, Va; Lynchburg Hose and Fire, of Va; Dah passed by the House in secret session, and announced that ville, of Virginia; Confederate, of Georgia; Enfaula they would report on Monday. It was ordered by the of Alabama; James Riv.r, of Virginia; Virginia Fire Senate that the committee be allowed to have printed the and Marine, of Virginia; Jefferson, of Virginia; Cen-

Adjutants, was reported upon adversely by the Senate engines, sugar mills and machinery stored away, and Military Committee, and laid on the table. The House bill by other individuals who likewise had property on deto prohibit dealing in Yankee greenbacks, was taken up posit, we have no information which enables us to make and passed with slight smerdments. The House passed a more than a rough approximate. We wait, therefore, Columbia South Carolinian.

From the London Times Dec. 4.

At no time since the Italian war have vague anticipation of coming change been more general than during the last cortnight. Since the refusal of England to join is the Conress the disquiet has increased. The refusal is in itself a reommunications less unpleasing by any sweetness of diction. People have therefore been ready to see in all that takes place the first guats and drops of the coming storm. t is presumed that the Emperor is offended; that he must hands. it is presumed that the amperor is offended; that he must turn from England to some more accommodating allay,—Hints of reconciliation with Russia are given. Barps Eudberg is said to have been invited to Complegue in arms of especial distinction, and Gen. Fleury is to pay a hysterical distinction. one visit to St Petersburg. What is to be done, or why anything should be done, no one pretends to know; but every one fancies that the present state of shairs cannot last. There is oppression in the stience-a seuse of pain in the uneasy peacefulness of the hour. Such is the state of nerveneness and tremor into which the French people ave brought them . less by unlimited draughts of glory. with Russia—and with her they talk of an all above—the Very little firing to-day. Only eleven shells were thrown French, whether catriots and politicians or mere fathers of into the city. The enemy have been shelling Secessionville families, whether easy for new wars or deprecating in second control of the city. vague foreboding that something is to occur. If they anaregine for boding that something is to occur. If they analyze the cause of these anticipations, they can duly say that the imperor must have designs, or he would not have gone so far; that having gone so for he must genther; that france is dissatisfied, that the equilibrium of Europe is unstable; that the treaties of 1815 are antiquated; that he mainty wants regeneration; that the nations wasteresses harmanity wants regeneration; that the nations wasteresses and policy; and harmanity wants regeneration; that the nations wasteresses and policy; that the treaties of 1815 are antiquated; that the nations wasteresses and policy; and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit timing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit time from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit time from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit time from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit time from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and hence did not engender any of that illiberat spirit time from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obligations and the following time from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obliga ges of the times.

THE LORDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

The Lordon limes reminds those who anticipate an ear ident Lincoln proposes on Republican principles to vest the Government of each second States in one tenth of the pepulation, who will swear allegiance to him and obe dience to his acts of Copress and proclamation. These men will be no more able to maintain them elses than were the thirty tyrants of Ashans without the aid of the Lacedeman an garrison. They will form a detested elig-archy like the Mormons in Baxon-England only, they will rule over men more brave and warlike than themselves.— Even when the North has surrendered her liberty and beggared her finances she will not be able permamently to sold her immense countries and keep their hostile popula-tions of these terms. The Times adds that, "though we conclive it to be quite peasible that, overborne by constantly requited numbers and immense resources the South may become unable to retain large armies in the feld, yet between that and surjugation, there is an interval which we do not expect to see filled up,'

We publish this morning Mr. George Fitzhugh's tilt at the windmills of the Confederate States-the Press. What would become of Mr. Fitzhagh if his suggestion to suppress all newspapers was adopted? But, notwiths suding Mr. Fitzhugh's remarks on the Press, there will be tound much that is worthy of attention at this time. "What if a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul," and what if a people enjoy the largest amount of civil liberty and lose national independence?

The enemy have sacrificed State rights and individual liberty; perilled all property, and sacrificed thousands of lives to accomplish our subjugation. Shall we, to save the shell of the thing called civil liberty, jeoparthe overthrow of the enemy?

There was much said and written about habeas cor-In the Senate to day a highly important report was made give to every nation the right to the entire service of pus, as though everything valuable was involved in all her people, of whatever class, against a public ene. the corpus of some deserter or substitue-principal. my, and the right also to dispose and punish, according While Lincoln is hurling down upon us half a million to her own laws, any such of them as may be caught in of men to enforce his habens corpus, which involves the the act of war against her; and further, if the claim of loss of liberty, and life, and property, and makes s'276s and a man named Williams; and it was also discovered such exchange be acquireded in by the Confederate of us all, shall we paralyze the arm of nubic defence by Government, it would thereby give sanction to service permitting our habens corpus, designed for the times of peace, to wrest from the ranks the men whose duty it is Resolved. That if there has been any scantiness of to be defending their country? Habeas corpus means provisions for the prisoners in the hands of the Con- speculation, blockade running, depreciation of the curin the field, and is due to the indiscriminate and mali- the head until peace returns, and gives us a real civil cious devastation and destruction of private property liberty worthy of the name and worthy of the men who have conquered it by their sacrifixes. Habeas corpus

and of property should be devoted to the cause.

Rickmond Enquirer. DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING SOCKS FOR THE ARMY.—The following directions, which have been furnished by a lady of much experience, may prove useful to those who will engage in knitting woolen socks for the army. The yarm hould be bluish gray, number twenty-two, and the needles number fourteen to fifteen:

Bet twenty-teven stitches on each needle; knit the plain and two nearly rose alternately until the ribbing is three

and two seam rows alternately notil the ribbing is three inches long; then knit plain seven inches for the leg, remembering to seam one stitch at the end of one needle. To form the heel put twenty stitches en two of the needles, and forty on the other—the seam stitch being in the middle. Knit the first row plain, the next row seam, and se alternately until the heel is three inches long, then narrow on the plain row each side of the seam stitch for ave plain rows, which will leave thirty-one plain stitches. To close the heal, knit the last seam row to the middle of the needle, knit the seam stitch plain, then fold the two needles together, and with snether seam stitch. Then knit a stitch from both needles at once, and bind the seam stited over it. Continue kultting in this manner until but one is left and the heel closed. Take up as many stitches as there are rows around the heel; knit one row plain; then widen every fifth stitch on the beel needles. Narrow once on every round at each side of the foot until there are twenty-reven stitches on each needle; knit plain siz inches; parrow at the beginning and end of each needle on every third round till you have seventeen stiche; on each; then narrow every second till you have seven; then every round until the foot is closed. One pourd of yarn, costing from seventy-five cents to one dellar, will furnish four pai

EXTORTIONESS .- While the press with universal second is socurging extortioners, the most graceless of all the graceless set has not yet come in for their full share of the brathemos of their fellows. We refer to the farmers, whe, with well-filled cribs, refuse to allow any of it to come to the hungry mouths of the less favored of fortune. What are they withholding it for! Fer good prices? What! do they ask more than ten dollars per bushel for corn meal?—Yet these high prices do not bring food into market. Go out on the street to bunt for meal or corn, and you will search the city through and you will scarcely find any. Ask the merchants the reason, and they will tell you there is none in the country for sale. Then we are led to inquire what has become of the crop that was grown this year!— It is a well known fact that Providence blessed as with a much larger yield of corn than at any time for years previons, and that corn new is housed in the spacious cribs of the farmers waiting for good prices or for the government agents to seize it. We hear frequent complaints coming from lower Georgis, that producers who have thousands of bushels of corn cribbad, absolutely refuse to sell a bushel of it to consum rs. They have for years expressed an anxiety to have their county filled up with a population reflicient to work their highly fruitful land, and now that people are disposed to go there and purchase lands, they are absolutely refused the food that is necessary for them until they can rause a crop of their own. What use can the country or mankind have for such people? They reand to spare in their granaries, the rest of the land may starve. Euch men should have-" the dismal hiss of univeraim at more than a rough outline of the remarks of the speaker. We took no notes and have endeavored from memory to sketch what we heard.

Tun Firm.—In our hastily prepared estimate, yes. sal scorp" speemed in their faces until they hide their ry be the cupidity of the only ones to whom belongs the prerogative of feeding the land. And these same persons who hold the keys of the earth, as it were, have locked i will justice sllow this to continue? How long shall the

> " How long shall the reign of Mammon Oppress the world with woe? How long most Justice, blinded, Be led by the wicked foe? How long must we sit in the shadow

Of the world's great serrow and wrong? How long must we dwell in bondage. How long, dear Father, how long?" Southern Confederacy.

From Chattaneoga and Knozville A letter from Chattanooga says that all is there, and that Grant has made his headquarters in

All the signs go to show that Longstreet is now occupied in gathering subsistence for his army in the control of military heads of departments would be ve shape of cattle, corn, and other supplies, and is moving the system open to the same objections as the existing toward the Virginia line. Trustworthy reports from one. The same means, fair or foul, and the same sticks above represent that he is sweeping the country above could be used with success to obtain a detail as an of everything in the shape of food, and is driving or exemption. Nothing can be gained by an exchange hunting it towards a common depot in Virginia. On the contrary, corruption, bribery and fraud would Longstreet, it is said, considers East Tennessee as have one more wide field to revel in. There is too "gone up" during the war. No serious attempt, it is much iniquity going on in high places now, without any believed, will again be made toldislodge us from East more inducements being offered .- Aug. Chrob. Tennessee. Whether be will attempt to interfere with our communications, via Cumberland Gap, now that we have a better and more practicable route by the way of the river and Kingston, remains to be seen. I presume, with the experience of the past, no more coffee and sugar will be sent from that place until we are quite sure that it will not fall into rebel

I regret to say that at my last writing the full extent of the loss by the capture of our trains was not understood by me. I learned yesterday, from an officer well informed on the subject, that there were 80 plety a piety hat has left a line of light along her pathwagens in the train captured by Longstreet's forces—way through life—shed a glewing radiance around her death-bed, and kindled a celestial brightness that yet lines. all loaded with valuable commissary stores. These, added to the loss of forage wagons on Sunday and Monday, make about 100 teams in all which have fallen into rebel hands within a week.

A dispatch dated Cumberland Gap, January 6th,

An overwhelming force, under Sam. Jones, made a descent upon a small body of our troops stationed near

was our main reliance for forage.

Gev. Seymour's Mussage. The New York Legislature met on the 10th inst-Gov. Seymour's message was read. The following is

its conclusions: The victories which have given our Government its present commanding position, were won by men who rallied around and fought beneath the fold of a flag whose stars represent each State in our Union. If we strike out of existence a single State, we make that flag and generous spirit took its flight from earth, yet the fall of one so worthy is still fresh in the hearts of his comrades, one of the original thirteen. States we dishered at the states and relatives. one of the original thirteen States, we dishonor the historic stripes of our national banner. Let the trea-sonable task of defacing our flag, be left to those who war upon our Government, and who would destroy the his home and many kind triends and immolated himself up unity of our country.

that we keep sacred the solemn pledge made to our people and to the civilized world when we engaged in people and to the civilized world when we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit delity and bravery, he won the applause due to the course of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with gation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions in those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and righto of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomolished, the war ought to cease."

SEIZURE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS—ARREST OF THE PARTIES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 6th inst., Notes, plates, machinery, &c., were seized in that city, and the parties implicated, arrested. The government obtained information of it through a letter on its way. South, intercented by the War Department, which also obtained information of it through a letter on its way between the valuables of the South, intercepted by the War Department, which also brother, was severely wounded and his Captain at home gave the names of the parties engaged in it. The pringave the names of the parties engaged in it. The prinsick. O the price of liberty! requiring the sacrifice of cur friends, our homes, property and life itself.

Lieut. Wilson soon recovered from this attack so as to take command of his company, and until his Capusin related to the price of the price of liberty! requiring the sacrifice of the price of liberty! requiring the sacr that a large number of other persons were engaged in it.

provisions for the prisoners in the hands of the Confederate authorities, it has only been in the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers in the field, and is due to the indiscriminate and malicious devastation and destruction of private property by the armies of the United States such as a constant of the Constant in the field, and is due to the indiscriminate and malicious devastation and destruction of private property by the armies of the United States such as a constant of the Constant in the hands of the Constant in the fall of the current of the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers its cause? It is time to knock the thing to room in Park Row. Captain Mills, of the Second in the fall of the current of the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers its cause? It is time to knock the thing to room in Park Row. Captain Mills, of the Second in the fall of the current of the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers its cause? It is time to knock the thing to room in Park Row. Captain Mills, of the Second in the fall of the current of the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers its cause? It is time to knock the thing to room in Park Row. Captain Mills, of the Second in the fall of the current of the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers its time to knock the thing to room in Park Row. Captain Mills, of the Second in the fall of the current of the same proportion with that which has befallen our own soldiers its time to knock the thing to room in Park Row. Captain Mills, of the Second in the fall of the current of the same proportion with fall of the current of the same proportion in the fall of the current of the f machinery was stored was found between \$5,000,000 have conquered it by their sacrifixes. Habeas corpus is not for the gallant soldier. No! he is beyond its pale; but let some deserter seek to escape, some speculator avoid service, some blockade runner to shun duty, any man to keep out of the army, and habeas corpus is appealed to. It is laid down as a legal query, "Whethappealed to. It is laid dow GENERAL HARDER—The Mississ ippian states that er: State Court can award a habeas corpus to bring up cent of any complicity in the matter, having allowed times of nations as well as individuals in his hands be the this distinguished and gallant officer was a guest at the laws of the half past five resterday to the laws of the half past five resterday to the laws of the half past five resterday to the laws of the half past five resterday to the laws of the half past five resterday to law of the laws of the half past five resterday to law of the laws of the half past five this afternoon. No casualties. The weather law on his way to law of the laws of the half past five this afternoon. No casualties. The weather law on his way to law on his way to law of the laws of the laws of the laws of the law of

have very little use for it, and can dispense with it al. printed, as well as the machinery for making them, were together by obeying the faw, and devoting their whole to have been shipped on the first of January to Halitime and energy to the defence of their country. iness to the venerable chiefs of the Catholic Clergy in N. O. and N. Y., and is deeply sensible of the christian charity and N. Y., and is deeply sensible of the christian charity and sympathy with which his holiness twice urged them to use sympathy with which his holiness twice urged them to use every exertion for the rectoration of peace. He, therefore, College, on the subject—"The State of the Country, College, on the subject—"The State of the Country, and of property should be devoted to the country.

The Remulticent and gentle time and energy to the defence of their country.

As all rights of persons and of property are involved in this war and dependent upon our success, and will be irretrievably lost by our defeat, so all of person and of property should be devoted to the country.

College, on the subject—"The State of the Country, and of property should be devoted to the country.

As all rights of persons and of property are involved in the country.

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As all rights of persons and of property are involved in the country. superb, and it was also stated that Hilton would act in perfect good faith, from the very large pecuniary inter not be had in the matter.

It was further ascertained that Hilton had a regular contract with the rebel Secretary Memminger to furnish him with the bonds, plates, &c., in question, and that his seal and dispatch in forwarding the same should be well rewarded. Histon is a man of unusual ability. and discovered that the detectives were on his track on the third day of their search for him. He at once took precautionary measures, and scattered the evidences of is guilt about in various places. Nearly all these have been ascertained, and the property found, and the Marshal and his officers are in track of the others. The parties having them in charge will be held strictly to account for the manner in which they became possessed of them. Altogether, it is one of the most important and best worked " jobs " ever done here by the Gov. ernment, and will tend as much to discourage the rebeaders as a great victory by our forces in the field. CONCLUSION TO THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER .-- THE

author of the Star Spangled Banner omitted the las verse of that once celebrated song. Here it is: Farewell to that flag, though long it hath waved.

The pride of our land, and the world's admiration;
Now sullied and thorn, its supporters enslated,

It flaunts but to tell of its own desecration; Accursed be the name That hath covered with shame, That flag, once the emblem of glory and fame.

For the Star Spangled Banner no longer do'h wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the blave THE SPIRIT OF THE PROPLE. - A citizen approach ng his three score years and ten-whose only son well fitted for military service is, and has been in active ser vice from the first, and whose other sons are doing any. thing else except speculating on the war, and are ready

for the field if properly wanted-writes as follows trong Ridgeway: I am not yet discouraged about our cause. I never was in better heart about it than I am now. We are just about beginning to be in earnest. The first year of the war we flattered ourselves that the vile Yanks would not fight; the text year we congratulated our selves that England and France would interfere in our behalf; and now we are just waking up to find that we must rely upon stout hearts, strong arms and the blessing of God only. I never believed Nullifixion or Secession Constitutional remedies; but I believe most beartily in the necessity of a final separation from the whole Puritan Yankee stock, and only regret that I am disqualified by age to contribute my mite in the ranks in a cause that I believe just and good.

Exemptions. It is clear that it is indispensable, to the interests he Government and welfare of the country, that a great many persons between the ages of eighteen and forty. five, liable to military duty, must be allowed to remain at home. It is true that there are many more exemp. ed at present than is necessary. No law, however, ea be made perfect. With a few alterations, the present one in regard to exemptions, is as perfect as it can be and works as well as any law of the kind can be mad to work. As we have said before, many abuses have crept in under its shelter; these can be remedied.

The proposed system of details, as suggested by some of our Congressmen, whose fanaticism borders or insanity, will, if adopted, operate more injuriously against our agricultural interests than any other -There are thousands of plantations, stocked with acgroes, all' over the country, in many cases where the owners are in the army, that would be stripped of the only white person on the premises, and the pegrees left to work out their own and that of their master's rain with greediness. Plantations everywhere in the South are now being put in order to receive another crop. It is certainly important in the highest degree that this great business should be promptly and well attended to, to guard, as far as man can, against a failure in the harvest for the present year.

We trust that Congress will not repeal the present exemption law. Let them correct if they can the evils caused by it. That is all that is demanded of them To repeal the law and place the matter of details und

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen coun N. C., by Rev. Dr. Deems, on the 20th lout., THOMAS S WHITTED, Esq., and Miss LIZZIE M. CROMARUE, daughter of Duncan Cromartic, Esq.

Died, at her residence in this city, on the 16th inst., Mrs ANN IVIE HILL, relict of the late Dr. Frederick J. Hill in the 73d year of her age.

Bhe was truly a Christian lady of eminent and exemplan gers like the Shekinab over her grave.

Gifted with superior mental endowments, and favored with all the requisite means and facilities for their cultivation, she was enabled to ferm a remarkably clear and disby which her beautiful life was so well and so wisely regament to the church of her choice, though ardent, did not however, render her in the least degree exclusive or un

1,000 men.

The force captured were guarding a country which self-righteousness and intolerance on the other, she was a simple, earrest, and intelligent christian—a living, loving, luminous witness and illustration of the transforming and sanctifying power of Divine grace. Though dead she v

> her peaceful death, not less than by the suggestive and appropriate motto which she directed to be inscribed on her tomb—" A sinner saved by grace."
>
> Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 23, 1864
>
> Fell at the battle of Gettysburg, Lieut. FRANCIS C.
> WILSON, of Co. F, 20th Reg't N. C. T, in the 23d year of his age. Although several months have elapsed since this noble

speaks consolation to those who mourn her departure the record of her well-spent life, and the remembrance

He volunteered as a private in the ranks of the 2nd Comon the altar of his bleeding country, preferring to die in her faith to our armies and to our citizens demands defence, rather than submit to the rule of an ignoble ty-

> Having preserved in the army all those virtues which dis burg, he was unanimously elected to the 2nd Lieutenanin his company, and being exposed to very severe weath er, great hardships and privations, he was prostrated by Chronic Rheumatism with Pneumonia, the attack being so powerful as to prevent his walking. At the time of the enemy's advance which resulted in the battle of Chancellorships. ville, he was carried to a private bouse. Here the most at

> Imagine his condition at this time, the Yankeen crossing

that a large number of other persons were engaged in it.

The Inquirer says:

At two o'clock on New Year's morning the exertiens of the officers were rewarded, and a portion of the machinery, consisting of a geometrical lathe, and a post of the company of diseased elements of the command falling on him, soon exposed him to the deadly aim of the command falling on him, soon exposed him to the deadly aim of the command to the command falling on him.

In this town, on the 21st inst., Mr. JOHN H. THOMP